

DAILY REPORT

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LING QING ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

OW230816 XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Ling Qing, permanent representative of China to the United Nations, said in the Security Council today that the differences among the Third World countries should be settled through peaceful consultations without interference from the superpowers. Ling Qing made these remarks at a meeting of the Security Council when it took up a complaint by Libya against the United States with regard to the tension near the Gulf of Sidra in the Mediterranean.

Ling Qing said: "The tension near the Gulf of Sidra in the Mediterranean has been a matter of public concern in the past few days." "The situation around this region has been continuously turbulent for some time now. The recent display of force and resort to military intimidation by a super-power have brought about a further deterioration there," he added.

Ling went on: "All the countries of this region belong to the Third World. We always hold that the Third World countries should and can attain fair and reasonable solutions to their differences through peaceful consultations. No foreign infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries, including the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, should be allowed. Nor is any outside interference in their internal affairs permitted. It is our hope that the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League could play an active role in the mediation of their differences." "Any meddling or fishing in troubled waters by superpowers would only aggravate the tension and jeopardise the peace and security of the region or even the whole world. This is something we must guard against," he concluded.

REAGAN, NORWAY'S WILLOCH DISCUSS ARMS CONTROL

OW190941 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 18 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Reagan and Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch discussed arms control and disarmament issues when they met at the White House today. President Reagan said afterwards that he was "very pleased" with his discussions with Prime Minister Willoch while the prime minister called their talks "very useful."

Prime Minister Willoch expressed support to Reagan's "zero option" on intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe under which the Soviet Union should dismantle all its SS-20 missiles in exchange for the U.S. scrapping of its missile deployment plan. "To achieve this," he said, "it is of the utmost importance that the allies stand united."

Meanwhile, Reagan reaffirmed "a firm American commitment" to coordinate with its NATO allies to achieve their goals in talks with Moscow. Both Reagan and Willoch agreed that Andropov's proposal in arms reduction is "unacceptable and unreasonable." The two leaders agreed that the British and French missiles should not be included in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva because they "do not play the role that the American systems play in Europe" "as a deterrent to Soviet attack," a U.S. senior official said. The two leaders also discussed general NATO security and international economic problems. The prime minister told the President that Norway remains committed to developing its energy resources of oil and gas as part of its efforts to reduce potential Western European dependence on the Soviet energy supplies. He was critical of U.S. protectionism in the field of shipping with Norway. After his arrival Wednesday, Prime Minister Willoch also had a number of meetings with other U.S. leaders.

WU SEES NO DRAMATIC CHANGE IN PRC-USSR TIES

OW190919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, Feb 19, KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Saturday criticized Japan's policy of extending dollar 4 billion assistance to South Korea calling it not beneficial to peace on the Korean Peninsula. At the same time, Wu expressed apprehension about the Soviet Union's move to shift some of its three-nuclear warhead SS-20's from Europe to Asia.

The Chinese foreign minister reportedly made these remarks in the second round of talks he had with visiting Liberal-Democratic Party Secretary General Susumu Nikaido. Nikaido, who arrived in the Chinese capital Friday as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's special envoy, met with Wu at the Great Hall of the People, the building in Beijing square where Chinese officials usually hold talks with visiting foreign dignitaries.

Wu was quoted as saying that the Japanese assistance to South Korea in the latter's current five-year economic and social development plan and the joint communique issued on the occasion of Nakasone's official trip to Seoul in January were not beneficial to the peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

On the possible relocation of the SS-20 missile, Wu was reported to have told the veteran Japanese conservative politician that "it would not reduce the (Soviet) threat (to Europe) and rather increase a threat to Asia."

Touching on the prospect for improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, the foreign minister said "there will not at all be any dramatic change." Nikaido and Wu also touched on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent trip to Beijing but the substance of their discussion on it was not made public at the request of the Chinese side. However, Wu was reported to have held expectations for development in Sino-American relations but a major obstacle in bilateral ties was that the U.S. was not earnestly following through on the U.S.-China joint communique concerning America's arms sale to Taiwan. Saturday's meeting lasted three hours and 10 minutes during which both sides took a recess for lunch.

Nikaido told Wu that Nakasone visited Seoul to establish mutual understanding and trust between Japan and South Korea and that his trip had nothing whatsoever to do with triangle security arrangements among Japan, South Korea and the United States. He also expressed the belief that resumption of dialogue between South and North Korea is important for relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. Wu reportedly showed his understanding of Nikaido's explanation on Nakasone's Seoul visit having nothing to do with the three-nation security arrangement.

However, the foreign minister expressed a critical view on Japan's aid to South Korea and Nakasone's expression of his appreciation for South Korea's defense efforts. He said such Japanese steps were not beneficial to the situation on the Korean Peninsula. Nikaido stressed anew that the Japanese economic assistance was not related to the military field.

He also briefed Wu on Japan's basic policy toward the Soviet Union, saying that the Tokyo government wished to conclude a Russo-Japanese peace treaty after getting back four northern Pacific islands from the Soviet Union. Wu again referred to Nakasone's remark about his hope to make Japan an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" -- a statement the prime minister made during his stay in Washington in January. The foreign minister said Japan must take into consideration Asia's reaction and try not to create any misgiving. At the same time, he said China welcomed development of Japan-U.S. relations.

PEACE PROPOSAL TO USSR 'MAJOR ISSUE' AT TALKS

OW231021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing Feb 23 KYODO -- China has officially asked the Soviet Union to persuade Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in order to pave the way for normalization of relations between Beijing and Hanoi, Chinese authorities said Wednesday. They said China has made it clear to the Soviet Union that it is ready to make utmost efforts to patch up relations with Vietnam if an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese forces are pulled out of Kampuchea.

The bilateral ties have been strained for the past four years because of border disputes and the deployment of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea which ousted the China-backed Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh in 1979.

The authorities said the Chinese initiative for rapprochement with Vietnam was part of a five-point package proposal aimed at a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question.

The proposal was presented last October when vice foreign ministers of China and the Soviet Union met in Beijing to discuss normalization of bilateral relations, the authorities said. They said the Kampuchean peace proposal will be a major issue of discussion at the second round of Sino-Soviet vice foreign ministerial talks opening in Moscow next Tuesday.

The authorities said China will be ready to sit down with Vietnam at a negotiation table even before the Vietnamese forces have been completely withdrawn from Kampuchea. China would be ready for talks with Vietnam when assured of Vietnamese pullout from Kampuchea, the authorities said. After the withdrawal, the proposal went on, Kampuchea people should be left alone to set up political and social systems they like. China has expressed its hope in this connection that a coalition government will be established in Kampuchea, representing various political and social groups. China has been supporting a coalition government set up last summer by three Kampuchean resistance groups opposed to the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin government.

The authorities quoted Soviet delegates to the Beijing meeting as saying they will study the Chinese proposal, even though they maintained Moscow's official position that the Kampuchean dispute is not suitable to be discussed at Sino-Soviet talks since it involves a third party.

Diplomatic sources here said the Chinese proposal demonstrated the significance the Beijing government attaches to a settlement of the Kampuchean question in improving Sino-Soviet relations. China has picked the Kampuchean issue, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and massive deployment of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders as three major obstacles in normalizing Beijing-Moscow ties.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS RESULTS OF USSR-FRANCE TALKS

22 Feb Commentary

HK221032 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 7

["Short" commentary: "On the French-Soviet Talks"]

[Text] Following the recent visit to Moscow of Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, it appears that France and the Soviet Union have resumed the dialogue on their political relations which had come to a standstill when the Mitterrand government rose to power.

The visit has also brought some results to the development of bilateral economic relations between Paris and Moscow. Nevertheless, there still are irreconcilable contradictions between the two sides on certain essential problems, particularly the problem of missiles in Europe.

There is nothing surprising here. As a result of recession in the capitalist world, and in addition to the difference of views between the United States and Europe on the policy toward the Soviet Union, France is now actively expanding its economic and trade ties with the Soviet Union in order to seek a way to overcome economic difficulties. This conforms to the situation, both economically and politically, in France.

The important sign for measuring the French-Soviet talks is the problem of medium-range guided missiles in Europe. This problem involves the balance of strength of the two parties in Europe in years to come, it relates to peace and security in Europe, it will affect the internal and external affairs of European countries and it has become the focus of all contradictions and the political situation in Europe. The two superpowers, as well as European countries, recently waged a series of diplomatic struggles in terms of this problem. Such a situation is very complex. In its new proposal, the Soviet Union included for the first time France's independent nuclear power in NATO's nuclear power and brought the issue into its nuclear talks with the United States, attempting to sow disorder among NATO countries so as to compel the United States to submit. However, the new Soviet proposal is aimed at undermining the independent nuclear power which France regards as the mainstay of its position in the world. Consequently, France is strongly opposed to it. Thus, Moscow has failed to gain more from Cheysson's visit. This is also to be expected.

'Differences Remain Serious'

HK221320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 7

[Report by Zhai Xiangqian [5059 6272 0051] and Ma Weimin [7456 3634 3046]: "Cheysson Ends His Visit to the Soviet Union; French-Soviet Differences Remain Serious Despite Dialogue Resumption"]

[Text] Paris, 21 Feb -- French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson has concluded his visit to the Soviet Union, returning to Paris from Moscow this morning. Public opinion here holds that judging from the look of the resumption of French-Soviet dialogue during this visit, both sides have more points in common in the economic sphere but serious differences still exist on such matters as security and defense.

Minister of External Relations Cheysson met with Soviet leader Andropov on the morning of 21 February and exchanged views on French-Soviet relations as well as on some pressing international questions. Cheysson also handed over a letter from President Mitterrand, the contents of which had not been disclosed. According to the words of an "observer" quoted by AFP, it probably contained President Mitterrand's reply to the new proposal made by Andropov last December regarding the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

During his visit to the Soviet Union, Cheysson held three talks with Gromyko, for a total of 8 and 1/2 hours. Cheysson described his talks with Gromyko as "conducted in an extremely earnest atmosphere." But at a press conference after the talks ended, he in no way concealed the fact that both sides had differences and contradictions on some of the questions. LE MONDE of France held that the "result of the talks" between the two foreign ministers "was as infinitesimal as people anticipated."

European guided missiles and European security were the key issues in this round of talks. LE MONDE held that apart from reiterating the stand of their respective governments on this issue, both sides "had not made the slightest concession." Gromyko tried his utmost to advertise that the proposal made by the Soviet Union last year on reducing the number of its guided missiles in Europe to the same level as the British and French guided missiles was a "simple and fair arrangement," attacked the U.S. "zero option" as "devoid of any merit whatsoever," and also hinted that the main objective of Soviet diplomacy in the "decisive" year 1983 is to prevent the deployment of Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. Cheysson reiterated the French stand and emphatically pointed out that the U.S.-USSR Geneva talks absolutely cannot involve the French nuclear force, because the French nuclear force is independent and not controlled by the NATO allies. The Soviet people, "in wanting us to rejoin the NATO military organization in a certain form, are preposterous." He also expressed that France "hopes that the great imbalance between the huge nuclear arsenal of the two superpowers and the nuclear arsenal of other countries can be reduced."

In his speech at the luncheon to welcome Cheysson, Gromyko again brought up the proposal of mutual nonuse of force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and also threatened that if Western Europe should deploy the new type of U.S. missiles and "think that the Soviet Union will not take corresponding measures, it is being naive." In reply, Cheysson said the principles of mutual nonaggression and mutual nonuse of force "have long been accepted by all countries" within the framework of the UN Charter. Therefore, "they should be enforced in Europe, Asia and other areas." "Wherever these principles are violated, it is important to begin negotiations as quickly as possible" and find a solution. At the same time, he mentioned the Afghan question and said that if this question could be genuinely resolved, it would have a tremendous effect on this area and the whole world. Cheysson also said that France "is determined to use every means to make those people who use the language of war to ponder problems, to give up the idea."

The two foreign ministers also discussed the Middle East question, the Polish question and the extended session of the European security conference in Madrid.

According to reports, both sides have points in common regarding the analysis of the Middle East situation, but cannot reach agreement on a method of solution. As regards the extended session of the European security conference, both countries hope that the council will call a European conference for the reduction of conventional arms.

In bilateral relations, the foreign ministers of the two countries signed a 10 year French-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation agreement. Regarding the question of foreign trade, Cheysson brought up the subject of the huge French trade deficit with the Soviet Union and expressed the hope that the Soviet side would make an effort to increase its imports from France. According to LE FIGARO, the Soviet Union did not make "any promise" regarding this.

According to the press reports here, the Soviet news organs still attacked France for having an "Atlantic mentality" on the eve of Cheysson's visit to the Soviet Union and expressed "regrets" over France's position on the missile question in Europe. In reporting Cheysson's public speech, they also deleted certain parts of his speech on the Afghan question, the Polish question and France's dissatisfaction regarding bilateral trade.

CHEN MUHUA, DELEGATION FETED IN TOKYO 22 FEB

OW221850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Sadanori Yamanaka gave a dinner here this evening in honor of Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and her party.

In his welcoming speech, Yamanaka said that the peaceful, friendly and solid relations based on good economic ties between Japan and China are not only indispensable to stability in both countries, but also to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. He wished the Chinese economic construction make smooth progress and the friendly relations between Japan and China be further strengthened.

In her reply, Chen Muhua said that China would continue to follow the principle of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" the economy and the open policy in its relations with other countries. She said that China would like to further expand its trade, economic and technical exchanges with Japan on the basis of the three-point principle of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-standing stability."

Prior to the dinner, Yamanaka met Chen Muhua and her party. Yamanaka said Prime Minister Nakasone had affirmed at a Diet debate that the Japan-China war was a war of aggression launched by Japan. He praised the prime minister for making these remarks. Should Japan have admitted this earlier, he said, there would not have been the cropping up of the textbook affair. Chen Muhua said the younger generation should be educated with historical facts so as to ensure the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people will continue generation after generation.

Chen Muhua arrived here today at the invitation of the Japanese Government and the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

KYODO: \$5 BILLION IN LOANS SOUGHT FROM JAPAN

OW191049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19, KYODO -- China has asked Japan to extend yen 1,286.4 billion (about \$5.6 billion) in yen loans to finance 12 industrial projects, Japanese sources said Saturday. The sources said Chen Muhua, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, will come to Tokyo Tuesday to officially start talks on the loans.

Japan's first yen loans to China were yen 231 billion (about dollar 1 billion) extended between fiscal 1979 and fiscal 1982. Including those to be extended in fiscal 1983, such loans are expected to total about yen 300 billion.

The sources said China plans to spend about yen 2.3 trillion (about dollar 10 billion) for the 12 industrial projects and has asked Japan to provide nearly half the funds. Under its sixth five-year economic development plan, China hopes to increase farm and industrial production by four times the current level.

The 12 projects include the double-tracking of the rail link between Datong in Shanxi Province and Qinhuangdao in Hebei in northern China and the building of a coal terminal at Qinhuangdao port.

Among other projects are the construction of a hydroelectric power station in Tianshengqiao in Yunnan Province in southwestern China and an aluminum refining factory in Hebei Province, the sources said.

They said Susumu Nikaido, now visiting Beijing as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's special envoy, has responded favorably to the Chinese request. But the sources said no immediate agreement on the loans is expected at talks between Chen and Japanese officials, including Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and International Trade and Industry Minister Sadanori Yamanaka.

A senior Japanese official described the Chinese aid request as too big and said a successful agreement depends on how much Japan can talk down the amount. The sources said the negotiations would continue at working-level consultations in March and at a regular ministerial meeting this summer.

LEADERS MEET VISITING JAPANESE TRADE UNION GROUP

Ni Zhifu Fetes Group

OW181604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the all-China Federation of Trade Unions, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan. The Japanese delegation is led by its Chairman Motofumi Makieda.

Both Ni Zhifu and Motofumi Makieda said in their toasts that the visit of the Japanese delegation will advance the friendship between trade unions and workers of the two countries to a new stage.

Ni Zhifu said China and Japan are close neighbors, and that the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan has maintained good relations with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions for the past 30 years. "Starting from the 1950's, the General Council made consistent efforts in contributing to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship, the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries and China's socialist construction," he said. He praised the General Council for its efforts in protecting the rights and interests of the Japanese workers, opposing war threats and safeguarding world peace. He said the All-China Federation will work together with the Japanese General Council developing Sino-Japanese relations based on the principle of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability; in protecting workers' rights and interests; and in safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

Motofumi Makieda said that the General Council highly treasures the friendship it forged with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in the '50s. He described this friendship as one "between true friends," adding the visit of his delegation will help enhance friendship and cooperation between their two organizations. He said he was glad to see that the trade organizations of the two countries could unite as one in fighting struggles. "The General Council of Trade Unions will join hands with the Chinese Federation in strengthening cooperation to enhance the friendship and unity of the two peoples and defend peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world," he said. Makieda said he wished the Chinese working class success in the socialist modernization drive.

Present at the dinner were Kang Yonghe and Chen Yu, advisers to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Wang Jiachong, member of the Secretariat of the federation. After their arrival in Beijing this afternoon, the Japanese guests exchanged views with Chinese trade union leaders on issues of common interest and on the expansion of friendly exchanges between Chinese and Japanese trade union organizations.

Meeting With Hu Yaobang

HK220738 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Wuhan, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan led by its chairman Motofumi Makieda.

Hu Yaobang said he appreciated the many outstanding contributions made by the Japanese Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions to developing Sino-Japanese friendship during the past years. He said: "Inejiro Asanuma, late chairman of the Socialist Party, was an outstanding person who worked to enhance Sino-Japanese friendship. It can be said there are many people in Japanese political and mass organizations and among the well-known figures who have made positive contributions toward developing Sino-Japanese friendship. The Chinese people express sincere thanks to them. We believe that the friendship between the two peoples and friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries will constantly be developed."

Hu Yaobang told the visitors: "China's economic situation is taking a turn for the better and has fully embarked on a road of sound and steady development." He predicted steady growth in trade between China and Japan and ever-wider areas of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Makieda explained the struggle waged by the Japanese workers to defend their own rights and interests and to prevent the revival of Japanese militarism. They also discussed the situation in Asia and other questions of common interests.

Also present at the meeting were Gu Dachun, vice chairman; Chen Yu, adviser; and Wang Jiachong, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Meeting With Liao Chengzhi

DW222024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this afternoon with the delegation from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan led by its Chairman Motofumi Makieda. Chen Yu, adviser to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was present at the meeting.

JAPANESE UNION LEADER SPEAKS TO BEIJING WORKERS

OW211148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA) -- Motofumi Makieda, leader of the delegation from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, was invited to make a report on the Japanese workers' movement this afternoon.

Makieda, chairman of the General Council, said to 1,000 workers in the Chinese capital: "The main aim and tasks for our trade unions' movement are to maintain a stable life for workers and to improve labour conditions, to take part in negotiations concerning industrial and business management and to safeguard peace and democracy." "Since its founding in 1950, the General Council has always worked for the realization of these targets," he added.

Referring to Japan-China relations, Makieda said: "The General Council began its contacts with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in the 50s. For over 30 years, the two sides have deepened mutual understanding, and established lasting friendly relations through various contacts." He believed the two sides would continue to unfold various kinds of activities, so that the workers and people of the two countries could cooperate for generations and guarantee the prosperity of the two countries and peace in Asia. Concluding, he wished China's socialist modernizations every success.

In his speech, Han Kai, president of the Beijing Trade Union Council, sponsor of today's meeting, praised the Japanese General Council for its contributions to promoting the Sino-Japanese friendship and developing the friendship and cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries. He pledged the firm support of the Beijing workers to the Japanese workers and people in their movement to oppose superpowers' nuclear weapon race and war threat and safeguard world peace. Like the rest of the Chinese workers, Han Kai said, the workers in Beijing will strengthen their unity with the Japanese counterparts to make concerted efforts to defend the interests of the labouring people and safeguard peace in Asia and world peace as well.

Among the audience at the report meeting were Chen Yu, adviser to, and Wang Jiachong, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW211136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with a delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Association at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The delegation is led by its Deputy Director General Hiroki Endo. They had a friendly conversation. Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present on the occasion. The Japanese guests arrived February 18 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. They will visit Kunming, Shanghai and Zhenjiang after Beijing tour.

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS HAIL NIKAIIDO'S PRC VISIT

OW220834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Leading newspapers here today acclaimed as fruitful the just-ended three-day China visit by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's special envoy Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN said in an editorial that Nikaido's visit from February 18 to 21 has achieved the desired results of reconfirming by both countries their "unshakable" trustworthy relations that are free from influence due to changes in the international situation.

Describing the strengthening and development of friendly relations between Japan and China as "an indispensable condition for peace and security in Asia," the editorial said "it is important for both sides to frequently hold dialogues."

MAINICHI SHIMBUN said it is delightful that the visit to China by special envoy Nikaido has resulted in the two governments' reconfirmation of further strengthening bilateral relations.

ASAHI SHIMBUN also published an editorial in which it said Nikaido's visit has "deepened mutual understanding." Referring to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's recent admission at the House of Representatives' Budget Commission that Japan had waged an "aggressive war" against China before and during the Second World War, the editorial said the admission should not be made in words only, but the prime minister must lend an attentive ear to opinions from Japan's Asian neighbors who show anxiety over Japan's strengthened military power.

JAPAN REAFFIRMS NORTHERN ISLANDS STAND

OW201256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 19 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe has said that settlement of the northern islands problem is vital to the genuine friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union. He said this when he met the visiting Soviet Minister of Fisheries Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev here yesterday.

During the meeting, the Japanese foreign minister once again invited the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Japan and expressed the hope that talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries should be held so as to establish a real friendship between the two countries. Kamentsev said that ample conditions are required for Gromyko's visit to Japan. To promote the friendship between the Soviet Union and Japan, common grounds rather than opposite points should be sought, he added. Kamentsev arrived here on February 16 at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Newspapers here noted that it was the first time for the Soviet Union to send a minister to pay an official visit to Japan since late 1979 when it began invasion of Afghanistan.

On February 17, Kamentsev discussed here with Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Iwazo Kaneko on the extension of the one-year "Agreement on Japanese-Soviet Fishery Cooperation" to three to five years.

Letter to Andropov

OW201916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Over 140 representatives from Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Hiroshima and Kansai area in Japan held a meeting here today demanding the return of the Japanese northern territories. On the eve of the meeting sponsored by the Japanese National Association for Promoting the Return of the Northern Territories, seven representatives delivered to the Soviet Embassy here a letter to Soviet leader Yu.V. Andropov in demand of the return of the northern territories and the dismantlement of the Soviet military build-up there.

Speaking at the meeting, Tokumatsu Sakamoto, chairman of the association, said that the Soviet occupation of Japan's northern territories and the strengthening of Soviet military bases there have violated Japan's state sovereignty and territorial integrity and also threatened peace in Asia and the world. At the end of the meeting, the representatives held a demonstration near the Soviet Embassy.

NAKASONE TO VISIT ASEAN COUNTRIES 'NEXT MAY'

OW201309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 19 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is going to visit the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) next May, according to a TOKYO SHIMBUN report today.

Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Nobuo Matsunaga met Nakasone in the prime minister's residence yesterday afternoon and reported the preparations about this visit. The vice-minister said that although "the ASEAN countries understand the prime minister's ideas about defense in principle," some countries are apprehensive for Japan's efforts to increase defense forces; and still others are worrying that Japan's efforts to boost defense capabilities may weaken its economic cooperation with the ASEAN. To clear up these worries and misunderstandings, the vice-minister said that it is necessary to explain the matter clearly. The prime minister agreed to this suggestion.

The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN pointed out the Philippine public held that "Prime Minister Nakasone should, through his visit, clear up the doubts aroused by his own speeches."

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER ATTENDS FOOD MEETING

OW222112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Manila, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Agriculture ministers from the Asia-Pacific region began a three-day conference on national food policies and strategies in the region here today. The conference, sponsored by the Philippine Government and the World Food Council, is to review food trends, strategies, policies and priorities in reducing hunger in the Asian-Pacific region.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos in his opening speech urged nations in the region to adopt their own policies and strategies for producing more food. Marcos said that more than 300 million of the 500 million malnourished and hungry people in the world are Asians. He noted that the solution to the problem "lies in self-reliance and self-sufficiency," not outside aid.

Chinese Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Chu Rong is attending the conference. The conference is convened in accordance with the recommendations of the World Food Council for holding regional consultations on food situation in the world. Similar meetings for Africa and Latin America were held in The Hague and Mexico City in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

SIHANOUK URGES EXPULSION OF SRV FROM NONALIGNED

OW211704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, today urged the expulsion of Vietnam from the Non-Aligned Movement. In a statement issued here, he said it is resentful that Kampuchea, the victim of aggression, was barred from the non-aligned summit, while Vietnam, the aggressor, and its partners who are allied with the Soviet hegemonists, could do what they like at the summit.

Sihanouk appealed to "the heads of state and chiefs of government of the truly non-aligned countries, in line with the noble principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, to announce the expulsion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from the big family of the non-aligned countries."

Recalling the Vietnamese attacks on Nong Chan Kampuchean refugee camp on January 31 and February 4 which caused heavy casualties to the Kampuchean refugees there, and Vietnamese shelling of Thai villages incurring losses of property and life to the Thai people, Sihanouk appealed to "all the people and governments who uphold justice, freedom, peace and progress to unanimously condemn the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for such crimes, to prevent it by various ways and means from continuing its aggression and genocide along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and to take proper measures to force it to observe and implement the correct resolutions of the United Nations on the Kampuchean problem."

XINHUA Commentary

OW221540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Tang Tianri: "Just Demand for Safeguarding Non-Aligned Principles"]

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- In a statement yesterday, President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk appealed to the non-aligned countries "to announce the expulsion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from the big family of the

nonaligned countries" "in line with the noble principles of the Non-Aligned Movement." This is a just demand of one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement for safeguarding the principles and orientation of the movement.

According to the documents adopted at the nonaligned summit conferences and foreign ministers' conferences before, the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement include: following an independent policy, refusing to align themselves with any big powers, joining in no military blocs, opposing the use of force, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, allowing no foreign country to build military bases on their territories, persisting in struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and defending world peace.

What the Vietnamese authorities have done have long betrayed these noble principles. They have formed a military alliance with a superpower and are a follower of the Soviet bloc; they have occupied Kampuchea with military force and put Laos under their control, attempting to form an "Indochinese federation" to push their regional hegemonism; they have provided Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang to the Soviet Union as military bases, enabling the Soviet Pacific Fleet to advance from Haishenwei to West Pacific near the Malacca Straits and thus pose a serious threat to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Moreover, Vietnam has sowed dissension among the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, peddled the theory of "natural ally" and opposed independence from the two military blocks. It has also obstructed discussions on the Kampuchean and Afghan problems, hindered the restoration of the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the Non-Aligned Movement, denied Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, and done its utmost to defend aggression and expansion of small and big hegemonists.

Many non-aligned members have proved that Vietnam is not a non-aligned country, but an opposer and saboteur of the movement.

When the seventh non-aligned summit will be held in New Delhi next month, there exists an abnormal phenomenon: A true non-aligned nation, Democratic Kampuchea, a victim of aggression, is excluded from the summit, while Vietnam, an aligned nation and aggressor, has been invited to the summit. This is a trampling of the non-aligned principles. Therefore, it is reasonable that Samdech Sihanouk has demanded the rectification of this abnormal situation.

ASIAN-PACIFIC LEADERS VOICE SUPPORT FOR DK

Malaysian Official

OW201924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA) -- The whole international community recognizes in no uncertain terms the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the government of that country, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today, according to AFP.

Musa Hitam made his (?remarks in an) exclusive interview with AFP in Kuala Lumpur. He said that the non aligned summit to be held in New Delhi next month should follow the United Nations in accepting Sihanouk as Kampuchea's head of state. He added that the recognition of Sihanouk's status by the Non-Aligned Movement would speed up the process of finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Musa Hitam said that Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea contradicts the basic principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is a prerequisite to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

As for the Non-Aligned Movement, Musa Hitam said: "We should not allow ourselves to become pawns in the struggle and competition of the big powers and we must stay as close to the dead center as possible in upholding the movement's principles."

Bangladesh Foreign Minister

OW181244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh Foreign Minister Sahamsud Doha said here yesterday that his country would soon exchange ambassadors with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, CGDK.

He made the statement at a dinner party given in his honor by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. In his speech on the occasion, he called for the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

At a press conference here today, Doha said that during his stay in Bangkok he exchanged views with Thai leaders on the non-aligned summit to be held in New Delhi next month, foreign occupation of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, Israeli invasion of Lebanon and other world developments. He said: "We believe in five principles: sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference and non-intervention, non-use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes."

Doha said that he also discussed with Thai leaders prospects of cooperation between the two countries. He said that the two countries would expand their cooperation, particularly in agricultural ventures including rubber, rice and jute cultivation, and fishery.

Shamsud Doha left here for home today after his Southeast Asia tour.

THAI SOURCES CITED ON SRV CONVOY ATTACK

OW191918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, February 19 (XINHUA) -- Kampuchean resistance forces ambushed a Vietnamese convoy Thursday, blowing up a truck and a jeep and killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers, the BANGKOK WORLD reported today.

The report, quoting a source of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, said that the ambush took place on highway No 5 about 14 kilometers west of the Kampuchean town of Sisophon. The convoy was carrying food and military supplies to the 3,000 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops now deployed across the border from Aranyaprathet to Ta Phraya.

According to today's BANGKOK POST, Vietnamese occupation troops yesterday renewed their offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces after a few days of ceasefire. The paper quoted a Thai military field source as reporting that the Vietnamese attacks occurred along the demarcation posts from No. 32 to No. 36, opposite Ta Phraya District, Prachinburi Province of Thailand, Vietnamese gunners fired artillery and mortars at a refugee camp where about 20,000 Kampuchean refugees were staying. Ten shells landed on Thai territory.

FRENCH CP LEADER BURIED; CPC SENDS MESSAGE

OW201910 Bijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Paris, February 19 (XINHUA) -- Thousands of Frenchmen attended a funeral for Waldek Rochet, former general secretary of the French Communist Party, held at the party's headquarters here today. Rochet, Communist Party leader from 1964 to 1972, died Tuesday at the age of 77.

On February 18, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent a message of condolence to its French counterpart.

FRG'S KOHL PROPOSES ARMS TALKS WITH GDR

OW191130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn, February 18 (XINHUA) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today proposed that officials of West Germany and Democratic Germany in charge of disarmament hold direct talks on the question of disarmament and arms control in Bonn in April or May. He was replying to a letter by Honecker on Feb. 4 that asked for West Germany's support for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

Kohl turned down the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, saying it could not help prevent conventional wars in that area. "In the face of the conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact in Europe, such a zone would in fact increase the risk of confrontation," he said. "Negotiations focused only on the mutual pullback of East-West nuclear arsenals would not heighten stability, but rather create an illusion of greater security," Kohl noted. "The decisive factor is not whether nuclear weapons are stationed in an area but whether they are targeted against that area," he stressed. Kohl also expressed the hope that improved relations between East and West Germany would have positive influence on the European situation.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON NATO, DETENTE

OW191926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran said here today that Spain will not weaken the position of the Western alliance and will make its efforts for detente.

Talking about the principles of Spain's foreign policy at the foreign relations committee of the Congress of deputies, Moran said his government held that Spain's stay in NATO should be linked with its participation in the European Common Market and its recovery of Gibraltar. Spain should become a non-nuclear region, he added. Spain is negotiating over its participation in the Common Market and the negotiation was reached the final stage although it may last very long, Moran said.

The treaty of friendship, defense and cooperation signed by the previous Spanish Government and the U.S. Government is more beneficial than any other such treaties though there are improprieties in it. If the treaty fails to get approved by parliament before May 21 this year, the United States must withdraw its bases from Spanish territory, he said.

Moran said that as the relations between the two blocs of the world are in a critical state in 1983, Spain will strengthen its ties with Eastern countries while remaining loyal to the Western alliance.

DELEGATE TO PNC SESSION MEETS 'ARAFAT, OTHERS

OW221202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, last night received Xu Wenyi, head of the Chinese delegation to the 16th Session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] now meeting in Algiers. 'Arafat had a cordial and friendly conversation with Xu Wenyi during the meeting.

Arafat said that "the participation of the Chinese delegation in the PNC session has demonstrated the profundity of strategic relations between us and the solicitude of the Chinese leaders for the Palestinian people, their cause and their revolution."

'Arafat asked Xu Wenyi to convey his kind regards to the Chinese people and leaders. Xu Wenyi conveyed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's congratulations on the convening of the current PNC session.

George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Nayif al-Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, separately received Xu Wenyi and had cordial and friendly conversations with him here on February 20.

PLO, PNC SPOKESMEN TALK WITH XINHUA CORRESPONDENTS

OW230824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, February 22 (XINHUA) -- "The 16th Session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] marked a turning-point in Palestine revolution, and the entering of a new stage in Palestinian revolutionary struggle," stressed 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, spokesman of the Palestine National Council in a special interview before the closing ceremony with correspondents of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the PEOPLE'S DAILY (RENMIN RIBAO).

He said: "The convening of the 16th session is a powerful repulse to the rumours spread by Israeli Zionists and U.S. imperialists that the Palestine Liberation Organization had been wiped out after the so-called Lebanese war. The session showed to the world that the PLO is integrated and united in programme and organization. As you have witnessed at the session, the Palestinian people are united closely around the PLO. They are determined to continue the struggle for their rights to return to their homeland, to realize self-determination and set up an independent Palestine state." He pointed out: "The National Council stresses military, organizational unity, unified policy and plan." "We have reached an agreement on unified and coordinated action among the revolutionary factions," he added.

He pointed out that "the National Council condemns the plot of Israel and the United States in their attempt to wipe out Palestinian people's struggle; denounces Israeli aggression against Lebanon; condemns U.S. connivance at Israel. The National Council stresses unity among the Arab nation, upholds the setting up of a united Arab front against Arab enemies."

On future PLO policies, the spokesman said that "PLO will continue to strengthen armed fight and political and diplomatic struggles. We believe that political and military struggles supplement each other. To this end, we have made decisions in many respects."

Further Report

OW222126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, February 22 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said here today that maintaining Palestinian unity is the major concern at the current session of the Palestine National Council (PNC). The spokesman, Abu Mayzar ['Abd al-Muhsin], said in an interview with XINHUA that the meeting shows all the factions within the PLO are aware of the urgency to strengthen and consolidate their unity. The PNC has decided to unify the armed forces of the various factions and their institutions, he said.

The PNC meeting is a historic achievement in the liberation struggle of the Palestinians, he said. The fact that more than 80 delegations attended the PNC meeting shows the PLO enjoys broad support in the world, he said.

CHINA DAILY VIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN MIDDLE EAST

HK230150 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Feb 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Hopes Versus Obstacles"]

[Text] The Middle East is again the focus of world attention, with recent developments showing both hopes and obstacles to a resolution of the long-standing problems.

First of all, it is heartening to see the convening of the 16th Session of the Palestine National Council - the top power organ of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which started on February 14 in Algiers.

Last summer, Israel's Begin regime invaded Lebanon and pounded the Palestine Liberation Organization positions in West Beirut with land, sea and air bombardment. Blustering and truculent, Israel sought to demonstrate its determination to finish off the organization at one go. But history has a logic different from the aggressors': The Palestine liberation movement still exists. With the sympathy and support of the world community and in strong condemnation of Israeli atrocities, the Palestinian forces put up a heroic resistance and then evacuated the city.

The Israeli scheme of wiping out the Palestine armed forces in order to write off the Palestinian peoples' struggle for their national rights was once again frustrated. Having realigned its forces, the Palestine Liberation Organization now emerges with increased strength, fully testifying to the vitality of the Palestine liberation cause.

The PLO's struggle has entered a new stage. Policies and strategies are being drawn up at the session in the light of the new situation. There is hope for the regaining of the rights of the Palestinian people, which is the key to a just solution of the whole Middle East issue.

Negotiations

But the Begin regime, confronting all Arab countries, keeps creating obstacles to a sound, workable solution.

Take the present negotiations, on withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, for instance. Sixteen rounds of talks have been held between Lebanese, Israeli and United States negotiators without making headway, only because Israel would not pull its troops out. Instead, it insists on stopping the state of war between Israel and Lebanon first. How can a sovereign country declare the ending of a war while the other country is still occupying part of its land?

Israel is also instigating conflicts among the religious factions in Lebanon, provoking conflicts with the troops of the Lebanese Government and the multinational peace-keeping troops. At the same time, it is abetting Sa'ad Hadad's militia to recruit more men in an attempt to set up a puppet regime of its own. In a word, it is doing all it can to make the already complicated Lebanese situation even worse.

The world demands that Israel withdraw from all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967. Israel is doing just the opposite. Instead of withdrawing, it steps up the pace of building Jewish settlements on Arab land.

The government crisis following the Israeli inquiry commission into last September's Beirut massacre of civilian Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps brought arch criminals of the slaughter to the dock. Sharon's dismissal as defence minister can by no means whitewash Begin's criminal responsibility. It is clear how isolated the Begin regime is at home and abroad. Nevertheless, Begin is as truculent as he was before. What makes him so adamant and arrogant?

The answer lies in the fact that he has the backing of the United States. The U.S. Government poses as an ardent peace-maker by sending a special envoy shuttling between Washington and the Middle East and putting forward peace plans. But does it really want to solve the Middle East problem?

If it does, it should have done one thing that is the most important: truly to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and establish a sovereign state of their own.

U.S. SEEN CREATING TENSION IN NORTH AFRICA

OW221620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 22 Feb 83

[By XINHUA correspondent Wan Guang]

[Text] Cairo, February 22 (XINHUA) -- The present tension in North Africa arising from the tense relations between Libya and the United States, was created by the United States in an attempt to distract the attention of public opinion from the defeat of the U.S. Middle East policy, diplomatic circles here noted.

While sending four AWACs planes to Egypt and the aircraft carrier Nimitz and other vessels to the south Mediterranean, the United States has recently clamoured that Libya has reinforced troops on the borders of Sudan and warned against any Libyan intrusion into Sudan and Egypt. However, Egyptian Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah said yesterday: "There is no signal showing Sudan is being threatened by any intrusion." Egyptian official sources have also announced that Egypt has not requested any country to send troops, aircraft or warships to the area.

In fact, Libya's interference in Chad's internal affairs and its support for Sudan's opposition parties are facts which have existed for a long time. In their recent joint communique, Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Chadian President Hissein Habre have also dealt with the "Libyan threats." But, the communique did not mention any imminent Libyan intrusion into Sudan. On the other hand, Libya has denied the U.S. charge that it would invade its neighbouring countries and asked for a U.N. Security Council emergency meeting to discuss the tension created by the United States.

Observers here hold that the aim of the United States to create the tension was to threaten Libya which supports the radical factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization, exert pressures on the current Algiers meeting of the Palestine National Council, distract the attention of public opinion from the stalemate of the negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and the new peace talks on the

Middle East issue, and continue its pressures on Egypt on the eve of the New Delhi summit of the non-aligned countries in an attempt to make Egypt provide military bases.

President Reagan claimed that the arrival of the U.S. AWACs planes in Egypt was for the purpose of a "joint exercise" with this country. But Egypt officially denied that it would hold a joint exercise with the United States. Egypt stressed that in the current negotiations with the American military delegation here only the U.S. arms supply to Egypt was discussed, and the two sides "will not discuss any other matters." Egypt reaffirmed that it would not provide any military base to foreign powers.

It looks as if Washington has failed to achieve its goal and is to hastily put an end to its performance. U.S. Government sources said that the situation in Libya was "completely calm," the U.S. AWACS planes would leave Egypt within a few days, and the American aircraft carrier Nimitz would also sail for the eastern Mediterranean near Lebanon.

WU ATTENDS PRC-TANZANIAN AMITY RECEPTION

OW222148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China, and Mrs. Lusinde gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 18th anniversary of the Sino-Tanzania friendship treaty. Among the guests were Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments, the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

In his toast, the ambassador highly praised Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to Tanzania and other African countries. Wu Xueqian reaffirmed Chinese Government's policy of strengthening the unity and cooperation with Third World countries. Both wished that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples would be strengthened and developed.

YAR SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN BEIJING 22 FEB

OW222018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Ahmad Muhammad Luqman, special envoy of the president of the Yemen Arab Republic, minister of state and general secretary of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sport, arrived here by plane this evening. Welcoming him at the airport were Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Ahmad Muhammad al-Wadidi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to China. Later in the evening, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian called on Luqman at the guest house.

MEXICAN ARMY DAY CELEBRATED AT BEIJING EMBASSY

OW190800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA) -- Ramirez Perez, military and air attache to the Mexican Embassy in China, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy today to mark the Mexican Army Day. Among the guests were Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Bai Xiangguo, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the P.L.A. Military attaches to the embassies of various countries in Beijing were also present.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS BOLIVIAN VICE PRESIDENT

OW101702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] La Paz, February 9 (XINHUA correspondents Wu Yongheng and Xu Faxing) -- Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora said here today that his country's foreign policy is basically non-aligned. In an interview with XINHUA, the vice president said Bolivia stands for multi-polarization of the world powers. Only in such a situation, he said, "can we developing countries have more chances to pursue independent policies."

Bolivia actively pursues a non-aligned policy, objecting to colonialism and racism and respecting the principles of non-interference in other countries' affairs and self-determination by the peoples, the vice president said. He added his country does not allow "to bring the rivalry of big powers into our affairs."

The vice president also expressed his friendly feelings for the Chinese people and wished them more successes on the revolutionary road. In view of Bolivia's overall foreign policy, he said, "Bolivia will certainly establish diplomatic relations with China." But he added the decision should be made by his government.

NATIONAL PARTY SCHOOL WORK CONFERENCE CONVENES

OW222226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- The Second National Party School Work Conference has called on party schools to speed up the training of leaders at different party organizations through education. The conference, which opened here this morning, said the training is necessary to meet the needs of the country's four modernizations of agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology.

Attending the gathering, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, conveyed congratulations to the meeting from party and government leaders Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun.

In addition to the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, party schools will offer trainees new courses within a period of two to three years, including basic mathematics and physics, science of management, literature and art, literary or art criticism and foreign languages. China now has more than 2,000 party schools. They are run separately by the C.P.C. Central Committee, the party committee at and below provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels. Some of the party schools are run by large industrial enterprises.

Delegates to the conference are from the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Council, and the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Most of them are leaders of party organizations and party schools.

Wang Zhen Addressed Conference

OW230116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 22 Feb 83

[By reporters Li Shangzhi, Zou Aigou]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Second National Party School Work Conference opened in Beijing today. The meeting is cosponsored by the CPC Central Committee's Organization and Propaganda Departments and the Central Party School entrusted by the CPC Central Committee.

Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun have extended their warm greetings to the meeting by telephone or through written messages.

In light of the guidelines set forth by the 12th party congress, the meeting will study how to formalize party school education by turning various party schools into institutions for training cadres on a formal -- not short-term or rotational -- basis, so that all party schools will make new contributions in producing cadres for party and government organs who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent.

Addressing today's meeting Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Central Party School, said: The party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed in recent years that the leading organs and cadre system must be systematically restructured and cadres' education and training must be intensified so that cadre ranks will become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally competent. Thanks to administrative reform a large number of middle-aged and young cadres who are competent both ethically and professionally, and who are in the prime of life, have been promoted to various leading posts.

Under such circumstances intensifying the training of cadres, making cadres' education a constant, formal and institutionalized undertaking, and constantly improving our cadres' awareness in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and their cultural and scientific proficiency have become increasingly urgent tasks for us.

Wang Zhen said: Party schools are bastions to educate and arm our cadres with Marxism. They are institutions where our party's principal leading cadres are cultivated and trained. For this reason it is a strategic task of far-reaching significance to run the Central Party School and all other party schools properly and train a large number of leading cadres. He stressed: Not only should we select our middle-aged and young cadres carefully. More importantly, we must train them painstakingly. We must give them the opportunity to study and receive training. We must, by means of work and training in party schools, help middle-aged and young cadres gradually become qualified commanders of modernization and relatively mature Marxists. When we have such leading cadres, successors to our party cause and its continuity will be reliably guaranteed.

Wang Zhen urged each person present to emancipate his mind, be brave in carrying out reform and to create a new situation for party schools. He said: Our party schools are now in an important transitional period. The party Central Committee has decided that the party schools' main task should be changed gradually from giving cadres short-term, rotational training to one of giving them formal training. This is required by socialist modernization and also by the party schools' own development. This change requires a series of reforms, and a series of problems must be resolved. Formalization of our party school education can only be successfully attained through carrying out resolute, orderly, comprehensive and systematic reform step by step and in a well-guided manner.

Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, also addressed the meeting.

Today's meeting was chaired by Jiang Nanxiang, first vice president of the Central Party School. His speech dealt with such issues as the overall reform of party school operation, the training of leading cadres required by the four modernizations, how the earnest and proper recruitment of students should be carried out, the division of work between the Central Party School and local party schools, and the building of a good contingent of teachers for party and other schools.

Deng Liqun and Hu Yili, secretaries of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, attended today's meeting. Also attending today's meeting were leading comrades in charge of party schools or of organizational work in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, and leading members of party schools under the party Central Committee and various provincial, prefectural and municipal party committees, totalling more than 300 people.

Ye, Zhao, Li Send Greetings

OW230058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA) -- Comrades Ye Jianying, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian have written greeting messages to the opening of the Second National Party School Work Conference.

Comrade Ye Jianying's greeting reads: "The Central Party School, which once offered cadres short-term and rotational training, has now become one that gives cadres formal training. This reformative initiative should be emulated by all of us. I hope that, through this meeting, the school will do a still better job in summing up its experience, continue to improve its quality of teaching, steadily deliver to our party capable personnel who not only have attained a high political and ideological standard in Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought but are also highly educated and knowledgeable in science and technology, and promote teaching reform at all other party schools."

Comrade Zhao Ziyang's greeting reads: "It is hoped that the Central Party School and all other party schools will earnestly sum up their experience, reform their teaching and strengthen regular training of cadres. Not only should they educate cadres on the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They should also enrich their knowledge about economic construction, improve their capability to lead and administer modern construction and contribute even more to making our cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally competent."

Comrade Li Xiannian's greeting reads: "Our party always attaches great importance to the work of party schools. Much progress has been made in the operation of party schools since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. To meet the needs in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization our party schools must also reform their teaching, further improve the quality of their teaching and train more cadres for our party who understand Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the law of socialist construction."

Song Renqiong Makes Speech

OW230026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Song Renqiong today urged the reform of leading bodies at the provincial level to be completed as soon as possible. Song, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, demanded the promotion of energetic young and middle-aged cadres who have political integrity, leadership ability and professional knowledge.

Speaking at the Second National Conference of the Work of Party Schools this afternoon, Song said that to ensure that the ranks of cadres, especially in the leading bodies, become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, government organs must be restructured.

The reform of organs at the central level was completed last year while the reform in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions is now in full swing throughout the country.

Song Renqiong said that the Central Committee stipulated that the top three cadres the leading bodies at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels include one around 55 years of age and that one-third of the members of the standing committees should be under 55. He said the country has 450,000 cadres above the level of deputy county heads and deputy sectional heads; among them 310,000 are under 55 years old, accounting for 69 percent of the total.

He said the Central Committee has demanded that a number of cadres with college education and experts with professional skills be promoted to leading posts. Provincial party and government leading bodies should include qualified personnel who have professional knowledge in industry, agriculture, culture, education, science, technology, management as well as finance and trade. One-third of them should have received a college education.

Song praised the provinces of Sichuan and Hubei for reforms in the age structure and educational level in their provincial party committees. The average age of the secretary and the four deputy secretaries of the Sichuan provincial party committee has been lowered from 63.4 to 52.8. The first secretary is 56 years old and the youngest deputy secretary is 50.

The proportion of secretary and deputy secretaries with college education has been raised from 28.6 percent to 60 percent while the number of the party Standing Committee members who have received university education has been raised from 17.4 percent to 43.7 percent, he said.

The average age of the Standing Committee members of the Hubei provincial party committee has been lowered to 56.5 years. One newly promoted deputy secretary of the provincial party committee is 38 years old. Song noted: "It is imperative to educate people to understand the importance of scientific knowledge to economic development," he said. He said that the development of a country or a region is closely linked with the education and scientific knowledge of the people. "To achieve socialist modernization, we are in urgent need of knowledge of natural science and modern techniques of management, and we need intellectuals," he said.

PEASANTS, WORKERS DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING OPENS

OW221050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Report by XINHUA reporter Chen Yan]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Feb (XINHUA) -- A national working conference of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party opened in Beijing today. The conference will exchange the experiences of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party's local organizations in serving socialist modernization and discuss such questions as how to be reform promoters through actively carrying out their work and how to bring about a new situation in their work.

Attending the conference are 102 full-time responsible persons of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and its organizations at various levels in various parts of the country. Today Shen Qizhen, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, addressed the conference's opening ceremony.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES DOING WELL IN MASS WORK

HK230302 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "We Must Properly Carry Out Mass Work Which Is Brought to Our Doorstep"]

[Text] A female youth in Zhjiang Province eagerly craved for knowledge despite her serious illness. When she asked for help while faced with such difficulties, central leading comrades listened carefully to the voice of such a "nobody" and personally dealt with this matter by instructing the department concerned to bring the party's solicitude and comrades' friendly sentiments to her. This affair should be thought about deeply by those leaders and government functionaries who show no interest in the voice of the masses and take an indifferent attitude toward the masses who turn to them for help.

When the masses encounter problems and difficulties in their study, work and daily lives and ask for our help, we should promptly assist them. This is precisely a kind of service to the people, a kind of concrete and direct service. If we merely pay attention to matters which are grand and spectacular and neglect mass work which seems to be ordinary and trivial, this is obviously an incorrect attitude.

"When a bird cries it is seeking help from its friends." If the masses ask for our help, whether by writing letters to us or calling on us, and no matter whether they talk about troubles on their minds and problems in their lives or make complaints and suggestions, all are good things, because this shows that they have confidence in our leading cadres and leading bodies. We should never let the masses down. Some comrades, however, do not cherish the trust the masses place in them. They simply turn a deaf ear to the voice of the masses who oppose bureaucratism. They always stand high above the masses, refuse to go deep into the grassroots units and to come into contact with the masses, take no care of the well-being of the masses, and even feel annoyed when the masses ask for their help and give them the runaround. Party organizations should criticize these comrades in good time and urge them to mend their ways rapidly.

Some comrades think that people who seek help are just involved in some trivial problems that are related only to a small number of people; thus, no special attention should be paid to them. Comrades holding this opinion should be aware that it is inadvisable to treat the masses who seek help as isolated people; instead, each of them has relations with and can influence other people (such as his family members, relatives and friends). Helping a person who seeks help in overcoming his difficulty or solving his problem will not only assist this person, but will also assist and influence many other people through him. Our party now has 20 million cadres. If every cadre can do a good job in helping a person who seeks help each week, then more than 20 million people can directly be helped by our party. If each of these people can influence 5 other people, then we can influence and unite as many as 100 million of the masses. So long as we persevere in doing so, the party central leadership's requirement of maintaining and carrying forward the party's fine tradition of taking the mass line and strengthening the party's close ties with people in all walks of life will thus be better fulfilled.

When we stress that leading bodies and leading comrades should attach importance to mass work which is brought to our doorsteps, we do not mean that we must respond to every plea and grant that is made. Problems brought to us by the masses are quite different. Some of their requests are reasonable; others are partially reasonable; and still others are unreasonable. Therefore these requests must be treated in a realistic manner. Responses should be made to those that deserve our help. Moreover, these responses should be based on subjective and objective conditions. Some problems should be solved comprehensively; others should be solved only partially. Some problems should be dealt with immediately; others can be solved only in the future when conditions are ripe. No matter what kind of problems we face, we should always keep the spirit of being extremely enthusiastic and responsible, try our best to improve the quality of our work, and promptly give answers to people who ask for help. The answers should not merely be a discussion of things as they stand; instead, when giving answers, we should do ideological work as well; encouragement, guidance or criticism should be given, as these are necessary. The masses are always reasonable. So long as we do our work in a down-to-earth and reasonable manner, the people concerned and the masses who are related to them will still be satisfied even if they cannot achieve what they wish.

Doing a good job in mass work which is brought to our doorsteps with a high degree of revolutionary sense of responsibility is an important part in improving their level of spiritual civilization by personnel working in party and government organs at all levels. The masses, especially those who seek help, will -- according to their personal experiences -- make realistic comments on those organs and cadres that have done a good job in the building of spiritual civilization. Leading organs and personnel have the duty to continuously listen to the masses' comments and to subject themselves to the masses' supervision.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK221300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Government Organs Must Also Institute the System of Personal Responsibility"]

[Text] Whenever the responsibility system is put into practice it will always play an effective role. The responsibility system of linking payment to output in agriculture stimulates and promotes the adoption of business responsibility systems in industrial and commercial departments and the establishment of personal responsibility systems in literary and art, educational and scientific and technological departments. Responsibility systems are developing both extensively and intensively. Under these circumstances it is imperative to adopt a responsibility system in the work of government organs.

China's Constitution stipulates: "All state organs carry out the principle of simple and efficient administration, the system of responsibility for work and the system of training functionaries and appraising their work in order constantly to improve quality of work and efficiency and to combat bureaucratism." The work of reorganizing leading bodies in central state organs as the first step for structural reform has basically been completed and has achieved initial results. The purpose of this structural reform is to overcome bureaucratism and to improve work efficiency. Streamlining of leading bodies and reduction in the number of functionaries do not mean that the purpose of overcoming bureaucratism and improving efficiency has been attained. If we fail to establish a work system accordingly, fail clearly to define each functionary's duty and fail to smash the practice of "holding the iron rice bowl" and "eating from the same big pot," we will not be able to arouse the enthusiasm of all parties concerned; the previous bad habits of dilatoriness, wrangling and buck-passing will continue, and structural reform will thus face the danger of coming to a premature end. Therefore, in order to consolidate and develop the achievements of structural reform, it is necessary to establish a strict and scientific system of responsibility for work. This is a continuation of the structural reform and a key point for thoroughly changing the face of the work style of government organs.

However, when hearing of the establishment of a personal responsibility system in the work of government organs, some people will shake their heads, saying: "Peasants can show their output. Workers can also show their output value and profits can be used to measure commercial work, but what cadres in government organs shoulder are soft tasks. It is not easy to adopt a responsibility system for them because it is not easy to evaluate their work." As a matter of fact, wherever there is a job there must be some responsibility, and a responsibility system should exist. The experience of Changzi County in establishing a personal responsibility system for the work of government organs shows that so long as our minds are emancipated and we are courageously blazing new trails and are good at summing up experiences, then the quality of functionaries' work can certainly be evaluated.

It is necessary to proceed from reality when the responsibility system is to be established in government organs. Conditions in different organs are complex, so we should not arbitrarily force uniform measures in different organs. Experiments should be carried out first in selected points. Then experiences should be spread step by step. Responsibility systems in different forms should be adopted according to different conditions. But no matter the form, the crux is always to assign concrete duties to individuals.

So, as with the responsibility systems in agriculture and industry, the key is to properly handle relationships between duties, rights and benefits. Duties should be clearly defined first because they determine rights and benefits; that is, a certain magnitude of duties borne by a person decides how many rights and benefits he should enjoy. Where do the benefits of functionaries in state organs show up? They show up mainly in their salaries, bonuses and positions. The quality of their work should be linked to their salaries and bonuses as well as to their positions. A person who has an outstanding performance and ability should be boldly promoted to a leading post of more importance. The old convention of promotion merely according to seniority must be resolutely smashed.

The establishment and implementation of the personal responsibility system is a painstaking job that we need to undertake in a serious and meticulous manner. Leading cadres at all levels must take up this matter personally and place it on their work agenda as a matter of importance concerning the building of a government organ. Only by properly implementing the personal responsibility system can our organs work harmoniously and methodically, as machines with good properties do, so as to fulfill their tasks with high efficiency and high quality and to bring about a new situation in our office work.

GUANGMING RIBAO PUBLISHES SUN YEFANG LETTER

HK230633 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Report: "Sun Yefang Writes Letter to This Newspaper on Publicity About Him and Thanks the Party and the People for Giving Him Great Honor and Encouragement"]

[Text] Editor's note: Comrade Sun Yefang's letter has demonstrated the noble communist quality of being modest and prudent. We are deeply touched by this letter. The reason we devote special column to giving constant publicity to the meritorious deeds of Comrade Sun Yefang is that we wish to encourage readers to effectively learn from his rigorous study style, staunch party spirit and the proletarian revolutionary work of being bold in persisting in struggle and defending the truth. What is more important is that Comrade Sun Yefang is an outstanding representative of the intellectuals in our country. If we say that Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu are fine representatives of the middle-aged intellectuals, Sun Yefang is an outstanding representative of the intellectuals of the older generation in our country. Giving them publicity means propagating the revolutionary style of intellectuals in our country and their fine spirit and publicizing how intellectuals in our country devote themselves to the revolutionary and construction cause of the Chinese people and the academic as well as cultural undertakings of the motherland. Therefore we will still give appropriate publicity to Comrade Sun Yefang. At the same time we will also give more publicity to martyrs who laid down their lives for our country and revolutionaries of the older generation, intellectuals, middle-aged and young intellectuals and cadres who have made contributions so that their ideology, quality and style will spread far and wide among people throughout the country. [end editor's note]

On 18 January Comrade Sun Yefang wrote a letter to the editorial department of this newspaper on the propaganda about his advanced ideology and meritorious deeds. The following is the full text of the letter:

To the editorial department of GUANGMING RIBAO:

Your newspaper and other newspapers and periodicals have recently published a lot of reports about me. It is advisable to publish appropriate reports in order to propagate the party's policy toward intellectuals and discuss questions on economic theories. I am grateful to the party and the people for giving me such great honor. I also thank your newspaper and other newspapers and periodicals for their encouragement. All these things are really too much for me.

Your newspaper has recently devoted a special column to continuously publishing reports on me. I feel uneasy about this. As a Communist Party member it is my duty to work hard for the party and make some contributions to the reinvigoration of our country and nation. I should not be praised because of this. A large number of comrades who, like me, joined the revolution laid down their lives for the party and the country and died heroically. A large number of middle-aged and young comrades work hard without attracting public attention. I hope that you will give more publicity to these comrades. I agree that you appropriately publicize and discuss my economic theoretical viewpoints, but please do not give too much publicity to me as an individual. These are not just conventional words but words from the bottom of my heart. Please convey my opinions to the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Regards.

Sun Yefang
18 January 1983
Beijing Hospital

POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED

HK221236 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Lei Cheng [7191 6134]: "Whoever Started the Trouble Should End It"]

[Text] Following implementation in rural areas of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, there has appeared among peasants the idea of "fearing change." It is said that while implementing the policy on intellectuals, some intellectuals also have many misgivings. They said: The policy of the party's Central Committee is good, but we are afraid that it "might be like trains approaching stations with a lot of noise and in slow motion and stopping after creeping along for a while."

That intellectuals still have some trouble concerning the party's policy on intellectuals has something to do with their suffering over a period of time. People still have a lingering fear. They are afraid that the bitter lesson of "talking about policies in difficult times and changing policies when the situation becomes better" would be repeated. What merits our particular attention, however, is some cadres' passive, wait-and-see, apathetic and irresolute attitude in implementing policies. Thanks to repeated emphasis by the party's Central Committee, all areas are now vigorously forming public opinion and adopting measures for bringing the role of intellectuals into full play. In the meantime we must take note of such phenomena as the construction by some units of "buildings for professors" and "buildings for lecturers," some of which have been changed into "buildings for cadres" after their completion. Some units have formulated their own "local policies" and brazenly take share of intellectuals' rewards and contribution fees. Some intellectuals have worked their hearts out and made great achievements for the four modernizations, but leading persons have said "they cannot accomplish anything without the help of others." Some problems concerning working and living conditions of intellectuals which should be resolved urgently and can be resolved, have not been resolved again and again on the pretext of "We will study the problem." The party's policies are implemented and carried out by the party cadres. Some cadres do not intend to feign compliance in dealing with policies of the party's Central Committee, but they stick to their old ideas, old methods and old styles in treating the problem of intellectuals, which will unavoidably cause misunderstandings and doubts on the part of intellectuals who fear that "the road to happiness is strewn with setbacks" and "good times do not last long."

Our country has now entered a new historical period and the party's Central Committee is determined and is making every effort to eliminate the "leftist" prejudice of neglecting knowledge and intellectuals. This is evident to all.

The crux lies in whether or not leading cadres at all levels genuinely act upon stipulations of the Constitution and whether or not they genuinely implement the party's policy on intellectuals. Like workers and peasants, intellectuals not only pay attention to what policies and laws we have formulated but they also pay attention to how we safeguard and implement these policies and laws, and judging the stability and continuity of policies and laws, they pay more attention to and proceed from the action of party and government cadres. Cadres at all levels must resolutely implement the party's policy on intellectuals and do more practical things to improve intellectuals' working and living conditions when possible. This is extremely important and effective in removing various misgivings of intellectuals.

It is not at all strange that intellectuals have misgivings. In all fairness, there indeed exist some factors among some leading cadres which give rise to people's misgivings. To bring about a great change in policies we must make some theoretical and ideological preparations, and bringing order out of chaos on important policies eventually requires a process of ideological struggle. It must be admitted that great changes have taken place in our party's understanding of the role and effect of intellectuals, in its assessment of the basic situation of the ranks of intellectuals and in its corresponding policies formulated based on the above. The current policy and that of the "Cultural Revolution" cannot be mentioned in the same breath. It is also quite different from that before the "Cultural Revolution." As some cadres lack theoretical and ideological preparation in the face of this change, there are still some doubts in their minds which will certainly adversely affect them in treating far-reaching policy change with a correct attitude. In addition, some comrades neglect knowledge because they have no knowledge themselves. Some of them, influenced by "leftist" ideology, discriminate against intellectuals or exclude intellectuals from their narrow personal ideas. All these will unavoidably cause troubles of one kind or another in implementing the policy on intellectuals.

Whoever started the trouble should end it. Provided leading comrades look squarely at the status quo which underlies situation, proceed from basic interests of the party and people, and change elements of the status quo which are not in line with the situation, the atmosphere of neglecting knowledge and intellectuals will certainly be changed. The party's policy on intellectuals will certainly be carried out continuously and the role of intellectuals in socialist construction for modernization will certainly brought into full play.

HU QIAOMU DELIVERS MEMORIAL SPEECH FOR XIAO SAN

OW221429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA) -- Memorial speech delivered by Comrade Hu Qiaomu at the memorial meeting for Comrade Xiao San:

At 0955 on 4 February 1983 Comrade Xiao San, outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party, passed away. Our party has lost a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation, an outstanding proletarian cultural fighter, an internationally renowned poet, political and international activist, who made positive contributions to the Chinese and world revolution, to safeguarding world peace and promoting friendship and cultural exchange among the people of all countries. At this moment our hearts feel extremely heavy and sorrowful.

Comrade Xiao San was born on 10 October 1896 in Xiaojiachong, Xiangxiang County, Hunan Province. In his childhood he was a schoolmate of Comrade Mao Zedong at the Dongshan Primary School in Xiangxiang County, and later they both attended the first Hunan Teachers School in Changsha. He was one of the cofounders -- together with Comrades Mao Zedong, Cai Hesen and others -- of the "Xin Min Xue Hui" and wrote articles for the XIANG JIANG PING LUN, which was run by Comrade Mao Zedong.

After that he participated in the "May 4th" Movement. In 1920, he and Comrades Zhao Shiyuan and others went to France under a work-study program. In France he took part in organizing the "Gong Xue Shi Jie She," the purpose of which was to "carry out socialist revolution and transform China and the world" and joined the "Young Communist Party" (that is, the "Socialist Youth League") organized by Comrade Zhao Zhiyan, Zhou Enlai and others. In 1922, through the introduction by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, he and five other comrades, including Wang Ruofei, joined the French Communist Party and in the same year transferred to the Chinese Communist Party and helped Comrades Chen Qiaonian, Deng Xiaoping and others to a publication called YOUTH. In 1923 he went to Moscow to attend the Eastern Workers Communist University. In January 1924 he and Comrade Ren Bishi attended Lenin's funeral and took part in standing guard at the bier on behalf of the CPC's Moscow branch. In the summer of the same year he returned to China. He served as secretary of the Hunan Provincial CYL Committee, member of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, secretary of the North China Area CYL Committee, secretary of the Zhangjiakou Area CPC Committee, director of the Organization Department and acting secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and so forth. In 1927 he took part in the preparation and organization of the three armed uprisings of the workers of Shanghai. In the same year he attended the Fifth CPC National Congress. In 1945 he attended the party's Seventh National Congress. After nationwide liberation he attended successively the First, Second and Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conferences and the First and Second National People's Congress and was elected Standing Committee member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

Comrade Xiao made important contributions to the proletarian literary and art movement in China and the struggles and cultural exchanges of people of various countries in the world. He began his activities in the field of literature as early as 1928 while teaching at Eastern University in Moscow. In 1930, as a permanent representative of Chinese left-wing writers he attended the International Conference of Revolutionary Writers in Kharkov, the Soviet Union, and edited the Chinese version of the conference publication, WORLD REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE. In 1934 he attended the first representative meeting of Soviet writers, where he met Gorkiy and spoke on behalf of the Chinese Left-Wing Writers League. With the approval of our party organization, he joined the CPSU and served two terms as member of the party committee of the Soviet Writers Association. While in the Soviet Union he maintained close communication and contact with Lu Xun, and through works of literature and art he introduced to the whole world China's Workers and Peasants Red Army, the agrarian revolution, and their leaders, wrote biographical sketches on Mao Zedong, Zhu De and other comrades and also wrote prose, a large number of poems, novels and reports, which were translated into Russian, Bulgarian, English, German, French, Spanish, Japanese, Czech and other languages and gained widespread influence internationally.

Comrade Xiao San's works were filled with high patriotism and an internationalist spirit, extolling the party and its leaders, exposing the Kuomintang reactionaries and depicting the people's revolutionary struggles at home and abroad. He insisted that literature and art must be revolutionary, militant and of a mass nature and strived to make literature and art a part of the flesh and blood of the revolution. His book "Comrade Mao Zedong's Youth and Childhood" has been widely circulated among the Chinese people and, at the same time, has been valued and well received by foreign readers. The "Poems by Revolutionary Martyrs," and a second volume edited by him, have become valuable teaching materials for education in revolutionary traditions, ideals and sentiment. He believed that poetry should be of a national and popular character, worked hard to explore the road of revolutionary literature and art, actively disseminated and practiced Mao Zedong's Thought on literature and art and labored diligently all his life for the growth and prosperity of China's new literature and poetry.

His major collections of poems include: "Song of Peace," "Road of Friendship," "Selected Poems of Xiao San," "Fu Li Ji" and so forth, as well as works in Russian, "Xiang Di," "This Is Our Destiny," "Poems of E. Xiao," "Selected Poems of Xiao San" and so forth. Comrade Xiao San was a well-known literary translator and one of the major translators of the lyrics of the widely circulated "Internationale." To coordinate closely with the needs of the revolutionary struggle he translated the plays "Professor Mammon," "The New Stratagem of the Trojan Horse," "Glory" and the widely influential "Frontline," as well as "Lenin on Culture and Art" and other well-known works.

Comrade Xiao San's contributions to the literary movement in our country were many-sided. He served in various leading positions in the literary and art circles for a long time and did a lot of work. After his return to Yanan in 1939 he served as director of the translation and editing department of Lu Xun Art Academy, Standing Committee member of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area and Yanan literature and art association, director of the Cultural Club and member of the Cultural Committee of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, and edited POPULAR LITERATURE AND ART, CHINA REPORT, NEW POETRY and other magazines. In 1946 he served as chairman of the North China Cultural Association. After nationwide liberation he successively served as a member of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, member of the Secretariat and adviser of the Chinese Writers Association, chairman of the Foreign Literature Committee of the Chinese Writers Association and vice-president of the China Pen Center of the International Pen Club, and worked unrelentingly for a long time for the development of literature in our country.

Comrade Xiao San was also a well-known international cultural activist and a fighter to safeguard world peace. He served as director of the Bureau for Cultural Liaison With Foreign Countries under the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China, permanent council member of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, member of the Chinese People's Committee in Defense of World Peace, deputy general secretary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and permanent council member of the Council for World Peace and Chinese member of its Secretariat, serving for 2 years in the latter capacity. As a well-known cultural fighter and the Chinese people's peace envoy, he traveled year in, year out all over the world, attended conferences for the defense of world peace, visited many countries and twice attended conferences of Asian and African writers. He attended the Asian and Pacific Region Peace Conference and made useful contributions to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

Comrade Xiao San always upheld Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, adhered to socialism, constantly made strict demands on himself by the standards of an ordinary party member, respected the organization and cared about the masses. In 1962, he turned over to the state all the money he had earned from editing "Poems of Revolutionary Martyrs." In 1981 he donated all the money paid him for the "Selected Poems of Xiao San" to people in disaster-stricken areas in Sichuan.

In the decade of domestic turmoil Comrade Xiao San was framed and persecuted by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and company and was illegally imprisoned for more than 7 years. He waged a face-to-face struggle against the "gang of four" and their lackeys and mercilessly exposed and condemned the conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" and Kang Sheng. After regaining his freedom, despite the fact that he was 80 years old, in poor health and suffering from frequent illness, he still kept working tenaciously with the spirit of an old steed in the stable and did his best to participate in various kinds of social activities. In his later years, he wrote a great deal of revolutionary recollections and poems.

He finished the last part of his life's journey while working diligently and waging a tenacious struggle against illness. Even when he was critically ill he still conscientiously studied the documents of the 12th party congress and expressed his determination to fully support the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the resolution of the 12th party congress. He constantly kept in mind his unfinished work. On 4 December last year he dictated a letter to Comrade Hu Yaobang, once again expressing the veteran revolutionary's boundless loyalty to the party. He wrote: "...I am immeasurably thankful and ashamed of myself. I have not finished what I want to do for the party. My collected poems and articles, and particularly my diaries since Yanan, have not begun to be sorted out. In my last days I have not thought of death. When I regained consciousness the first thing that came to mind is these materials. I must dedicate them to the party and not 'take them with me.' Because of this I am waging a fight against illness and will adhere to my pledge: As long as I am alive I will not stop fighting.... While I still have some energy and memory, please help me one more time: Form a group of several persons to finish quickly the work of sorting out the above-mentioned materials. When this is done I will die without regret."

Comrade Hu Yaobang promptly approved his request and conveyed his ardent hope and attention to Comrade Xiao San.

Comrade Xiao San is a faithful son of the Chinese people and our party, a faithful friend of progressive mankind the world over. He fought all his life, spared no effort in the performance of his duty and gave his all for the Chinese people's revolutionary cause and the cause of human progress. We should learn from his tenacious spirit in struggle against enemies, his conscientious and meticulous work style, his noble quality of ardent love for the people and his lofty spirit in making strict demands on himself. Comrade Xiao San will always be a model for us to learn from.

Comrade Xiao San has left us forever. We must translate grief into strength and, under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th party congress, strive to build China into a highly democratic, culturally advanced, modern socialist country, create a new situation in socialist literature in our country, promote cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries, develop friendly undertakings with people of all countries and safeguard world peace.

Writes Poem to Xiao San

HK221124 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 83 p 8

[Poem by Hu Qiaomu: "Recounting of Old Times (Dedicated to the Soul of Comrade Xiao San, Late Friend and Poet)"]

[Text] At a quiet autumn night,
You, my long separated old friend, came into my house, as if you had returned home.
We sat down, drank tea and talked over our past careers.
How beautiful our dreams were in our youth!
How delighted we were in the battles during the prime of life!
How we felt sorry for the whirl of history!
How we envy the coming generations!
With great interest, we went into the cold and quiet streets. There, before the monument,
we stopped for a while; stroking the relief sculptures on the base. A stream of
warm blood surged within our veins.
The bright moon over our heads was a witness, to show our exuberant vitality.
Oh, heaven!
If only we could become young again and repeat our careers!
But all this has never happened.
There in the cinerary casket, you have already fallen into eternal sleep.

Yet, I have to continue working, to my last breath,
until then, we may see each other again.
If we could really see each other again,
We would recall the past to see what has remained unfinished.
What we planted during our lifetime was nothing but hope,
And it is growing up stronger day by day.

Footnote by the author: Last November, when I was sick and was staying in a hospital, I wrote several poems. Later, I heard that Comrade Xiao San was also staying in the same hospital. So I went to see him on the afternoon of 15 November, carrying this poem. At the end of the poem, I wrote: "To Comrade Xiao San." He was on the mend at that time and was able to sit in his bed and talk with difficulty. I told him that this poem was written on pure imagination. After he read it he showed satisfaction with a smile and particularly pointed to the last line. By the end of December, some comrades from the Shikan Publishing House had copied this poem, receiving it from him, and wanted to publish it. Since I wanted to have it published with other poems which were being revised, I did not answer them until Comrade Xiao San died unexpectedly on 4 February. I could not delay any more and sent it to the Shikan Publishing House after making some slight changes. Because this poem was originally written to him, a bracketed note was added after the title.

6 Feb 1983

(This poem was originally published in Issue No 3, 1983 of SHIKAN).

XI ZHONGXUN, XIANG NAN ON XIAMEN INSPECTION TOUR

OW221434 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Xi Zhongxun, leading comrade of the central authorities, visited Xiamen on an inspection tour. He hoped Xiamen City would grasp the work of reform well in order to make new contributions in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

After his arrival in Xiamen, Comrade Xi Zhongxun, accompanied by Comrade Xiang Nan and Comrade Lu Zifen of the Xiamen City CPC Committee, visited the eastern port area, airfield construction site and forward posts. He extended Spring Festival greetings to builders at the port and airfield construction sites where he heard briefings.

Visiting a forward post of a certain PLA unit, Comrade Xi Zhongxun extended Spring Festival greetings to cadres and fighters and encouraged them to raise vigilance, guard the coastal defense well and defend the four modernizations.

During his stay in Xiamen, Comrade Xi Zhongxun received briefings from the city CPC Committee and made an important speech. Before leaving Xiamen, Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Xiang Nan and Liu Lantao, currently in Xiamen, met with responsible comrades of the Xiamen City CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the city People's Congress, the city CPPCC Committee, the Special District Control Commission and democratic parties and posed for a group picture with them.

WANG HESHOU'S DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE REPORT APPROVED

OW190638 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0024 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee recently approved the work report delivered by permanent Secretary Wang Heshou of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee at the commission's second plenary session, entitled: "Bring About a Fundamental Improvement in Party Style as Rapidly as Possible." The CPC Central Committee pointed out: The measures and views put forward in this report are realistic and feasible in appraising the current party style, summarizing the experience in carrying out discipline inspection work, striving to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style as rapidly as possible and to create a new situation in doing discipline inspection work.

In remarks on this report, the CPC Central Committee pointed out that to strive to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style as rapidly as possible is a major task of the whole party. The CPC Central Committee called on party organizations at all levels to carry out the following tasks:

1. Organize party cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels to earnestly study this report and profoundly understand the guidelines laid down by the report. In the course of doing so, it is necessary to convene a meeting to discuss the special topic of how to implement the guidelines laid down by the plenary session of the CPC Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission, and to make specific arrangements to rectify the party style, strictly enforce party discipline and strengthen discipline inspection work on the basis of guidelines put forward by this work report and in close connection with the actual situation in one's own area and unit. At the same time it is essential periodically to carry out checkups and supervision work, and solve problems as soon as they arise. It is imperative to pay full attention to discipline inspection work so as to achieve enormous progress this year in doing such work and to lay a solid foundation for effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style as rapidly as possible.
2. Organize party cadres, particularly leading cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to maintain close touch with reality and compare one's own thinking and work with existing major problems in party style as pointed out in the work report; add to our achievements; overcome shortcomings; and correct mistakes. By so doing we will be able not only to take the initiative in consolidating the party in an overall manner but also to lead all party comrades with our own exemplary deeds to study and implement the new party constitution, become ideologically prepared to consolidate the party in an overall manner and contribute to effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style as rapidly as possible.

In its remarks the CPC Central Committee pointed out: The central authorities deeply believe: So long as party committees at all levels attach great importance to this work, the whole party mobilizes, the leadership stands in the forefront, and all the people hold themselves responsible, resolutely implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress, firmly act upon the new party constitution and determinedly carry out the series of important instructions issued by the party Central Committee on rectifying party style and strictly enforcing party discipline, we will definitely be able to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style as rapidly as possible.

Text of Report

OW210932 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA) -- Report by Wang Heshou delivered on 30 January 1983: "Bring About a Fundamental Improvement in Party Style as Rapidly as Possible"

The second plenary meeting of the present Central Discipline Inspection Commission is being held at a time when the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country are implementing the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC and striving to create a new situation in the socialist modernization drive.

The main items on the meeting's agenda are: In accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the stipulations of the new party constitution, to study how to mobilize the forces of the whole party to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style and promote the smooth progress of the various reforms and the four modernizations program, and to determine measures for creating a new situation in discipline inspection work and make concrete arrangements for discipline inspection work in 1983.

To Bring About a Fundamental Turn for the Better in the Style of the Party Is a Major Task for the Whole Party

The 12th party congress proposed that in the coming 5 years a fundamental turn for the better should be made in the financial and economic situation, in standards of social conduct and in party style. These goals fully express the common wish of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and completely reflect pressing needs in the development of our socialist modernization drive. Of the three goals, the turn for the better in party style is the key. Only when there is a fundamental turn for the better in party style will it be possible to influence and promote a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct and to guarantee a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation. If we fail to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style, if party members and party cadres fail to implement firmly and correctly the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies, and ignore -- or even harm -- the masses' interests, it will be impossible to bring into full play the masses' enthusiasm for socialism, and impossible for the party organization to play its leading role at the core, and the party's tasks will not be realized.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee reaffirmed a Marxist line, our party Central Committee has soberly recognized the urgency and importance of rectifying party style and has all along attached the utmost importance to rectifying party style and strictly enforcing party discipline. It has adopted a series of effective measures, done a great deal of work and obtained remarkable results. Our party has resolutely brought order out of chaos, fundamentally corrected "left" errors in guiding ideology, persisted in seeking truth from facts in various tasks, proceeded from reality in everything it did, formulated a series of principles and policies suited to China's conditions, shifted the emphasis of work and embarked on the correct path of socialist modernization. Discipline inspection organs have been reestablished in party committees from the central to the lower levels; "guiding principles for inner-party political life" has been formulated, and the party's discipline inspection work has been strengthened.

Spurred by the party Central Committee, which has resumed normal political activities, many party organizations have corrected the past extremely abnormal state of inner-party political life, and the principle of democratic centralism has gained respect. Education on party spirit, party style and party discipline has been carried out in the whole party; the masses of party members and party cadres have strived to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions, consciously identified themselves politically with the party Central Committee and resolutely waged struggles against all kinds of activities in violation of law and discipline; and unhealthy trends have been greatly curbed. The marked turn for the better in party style has given impetus to a turn for the better in standards of social conduct; and an excellent situation of political stability and unity and steady economic development has appeared throughout the country.

However, we must also soberly see that impurities in ideology, style and organization still exist within the party, that unhealthy tendencies and activities violating law and discipline remain quite serious in some places, and that no fundamental turn for the better has as yet been made in our party style. These are prominently manifested in the fact that some party cadres lack party spirit, have serious individualistic tendencies, on many questions run counter to the party constitution and the party's principles, and act according to their personal interests, likes and dislikes, and feelings of gratitude or resentment. Some of them have taken a very incorrect attitude in implementing the party's line, principles, policies and decisions. Instead of conscientiously studying and firmly implementing the party Central Committee's decisions since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee on the principle of readjusting the national economy; on the adoption of flexible rural economic policies and commercial policies; and on implementation of the party's cadre policy, nationalities policy, religious policy, united front policy and so forth, they only implement those things that meet their own desires and needs and refuse to carry out those things that do not. On some important policy matters, such as the question of bringing into full play the important role of the intellectuals in the four modernizations drive and effectively improving their working and living conditions, despite the party Central Committee's repeated injunctions they still pay no heed and continue to resist in a passive way. Some violate the principle of democratic centralism. They defy organization and discipline, say nothing at meetings but gossip afterward, and practice "what I say counts," making decisions on major issues without going through collective discussions, or overturning at will decisions made by the collective. They cannot tolerate opinions different from theirs but would suppress democracy, retaliate and even falsely accuse and frame good people on purely fabricated charges.

On the question of cadres, some appoint people by favoritism. They show blind faith in those cadres they like, promote them and assign them to important posts, without regard for principle. They demand perfection from those cadres they dislike, refuse to give them appropriate job assignments on the basis of their ability and political integrity, and suppress the growth of those outstanding people. Some have gradually developed a bureaucratic work style, are extremely irresponsible in their work and indifferent to the weal and woe of the masses, fail to solve problems that can be solved and refuse to handle things for which they are responsible. They even put their personal interests first, dare to do whatever is on their own interest even at the expense of the interests of the state, the collective and the masses, and refuse to do anything not to their own advantage even though it is in the interests of the state, the collective and the masses.

Some seek ease and comfort and lead a privileged life. They squander money freely and extravagantly, embezzle public property and even degenerate to the extent of becoming corrupt, breaking the law and discipline, committing crimes in the economy and other fields, and so on and so forth.

Naturally there are objective reasons why all the above-mentioned kinds of unhealthy practices and deeds that violate law and discipline have not been promptly curbed -- the serious damage caused by the decade of domestic turmoil, the pernicious influence which has not been completely eliminated to this day, the growing corrosion of our party by decadent capitalist ideas in the course of implementing the correct policy of opening to the outside world, and so forth. However we should put the emphasis on finding the subjective reasons. It should be pointed out that now some party members, mainly party cadres, fail to deal correctly with fundamental changes in our party's position and conditions that have taken place since it became the ruling party. They have gradually forgotten the lofty communist ideals and the basic purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. Thus they claim credit for themselves and become arrogant. Their revolutionary will has weakened, and they have developed the attitude and work style of using their positions and powers to seek personal gains and divorce themselves from the masses. Some party members are unhappy about unhealthy practices but they adopt the liberal attitude of "letting things drift if they do not affect one personally," "saying as little as possible while knowing perfectly well what is wrong" or of "each sweeping the snow from his own doorstep and not bothering about the frost on his neighbor's roof." What we should particularly point out is: In view of the aforementioned situation, some party organizations and their leaders have actually remained aloof and indifferent, showing serious weakness and laxity politically and organizationally and a lack or even loss of the fighting capacity they should have. Instead of promptly studying and grasping ideological trends within the party, strengthening education among party members, daring to grasp and control the various erroneous words and deeds, resolutely criticizing whatever should be criticized and firmly handling cases that should be handled, they take a laissez-faire attitude and try to patch up quarrels and reconcile the parties concerned even to the extent of becoming overly lenient and conniving with and shielding offenders. These problems, if not solved, will inevitably hurt the close ties between the party and the masses, hinder the fundamental improvement of party style, hinder the implementation of the party Central Committee's correct line, principles and policies and prevent the party's role as the core of leadership from being brought into full play.

Our party is a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and we Communists are vanguard fighters of the working class. It is every party member's natural duty to safeguard the purity of our party and to struggle against any acts infringing on the interests of the party and the people. This is also every party member's obligation as prescribed in the party constitution and his unshakable responsibility entrusted by the people. Every party member should be fully confident of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. We should note that there are indeed many problems in current party style and that it is still necessary to do a lot of work and wage a necessary struggle in order to bring about a fundamental turn for the better. More importantly, however, we should also note that party style has noticeably improved and that our party has the strength and conditions to effect a fundamental turn for the better.

The reasons are: The party Central Committee has laid down definite principles in this regard and has the firmest determination to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible; the 12th party congress made the decision to consolidate party organizations and rectify party style in an all-round way; and, after making public the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," we have now adopted a good party constitution suited to the characteristics and needs of the new period and a good state Constitution for running the country and stabilizing it. All these have given us ideological and organizational weapons to correct unhealthy trends.

Our party's nature of being the vanguard of the working class and its basic stand of serving the people wholeheartedly have determined that our party has the strength to triumph over all unhealthy trends and evil practices. We should realize that any unhealthy trend runs counter to the interests of the party and people, and that its existence will certainly invoke indignation, resistance and opposition from the masses inside and outside the party. Historical facts show us that correct and wrong ways of thinking always exist in the party at the same time and that our party has consolidated itself, grown in strength and become increasingly mature by invariably upholding the proletarian ideology and style and overcoming various erroneous ideas and incorrect work styles. This has been fully borne out by a continuing favorable turn in party style since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Today the masses inside and outside the party have greatly heightened their consciousness and ability to distinguish and resist all unhealthy trends; and numerous advanced and exemplary persons who dare to struggle against all types of unhealthy trends and evil practices have come to the fore. People's petitions, their reports to various leading organs and their exposing of problems have played an effective role in supervising party cadres. We can certainly bring about a turn for the better in party style as soon as possible provided we mobilize the whole party, enable everyone to have a sense of responsibility and make unhealthy trends and evil practices look like "rats scurrying across the street while everyone yells: Kill them, kill them!"

Earnestly Sum Up New Experiences in Rectifying Party Style

During the past 4 years, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels have accumulated some new experiences in enforcing party discipline and rectifying party style. The most basic experiences are:

1. Upholding party discipline and improving party leadership must begin from rectifying party style.

We have learned from our experiences, both positive and negative, during the past 30 years and more since the founding of the republic that after our party seized nationwide political power each party member faced a new test: Should he correctly exercise his power entrusted to him by the people and work hard for the country's prosperity, people's happiness, socialist construction and the realization of communism, or should he claim credit for himself and become arrogant, become the people's "master" whereas he had been their servant, and abuse his power for personal gain, thinking that he had now become a cadre of the ruling party? Whether this crucial issue can be correctly handled directly affects the party's relations with the people and whether our revolutionary cause can prosper.

Under the new historical conditions, Comrade Chen Yun sharply pointed out: "The question of the ruling party's style is a question concerning the party's survival." This has raised our understanding to a new level and has further defined the guiding ideology for discipline inspection. Some people say that the task of various discipline inspection committees is to handle cases on party members' violations of party discipline. Such a concept is one-sided. Handling cases concerning party members' violation of party discipline is an important task of the discipline inspection committees but, aside from distinguishing right from wrong, deciding on merits or faults, and enforcing discipline, the more important purpose of handling these cases is to draw lessons from them, educate party members and party cadres to do their work strictly in accordance with the party constitution and the "guiding principles" and clearly understand what they should -- and should not -- do so as to rectify party style and ensure implementation of party lines, principles and policies. This goal cannot be attained if we only judge a case as it stands and punish party members who have committed mistakes. For this reason, instead of focusing on handling party members' violations of discipline as in the past, the party's discipline inspection work from now on must concentrate on rectifying the ruling party's style. This is a significant development as far as the guiding principle is concerned.

2. To strictly enforce party discipline, it is necessary to give top priority to safeguarding the party's political discipline.

At the present stage, to uphold the four fundamental principles and concentrate our efforts in developing socialist modernization is the party's whole political foundation for unity and solidarity. Whether one can firmly implement the party's line, principles and policies and decisions is the main criterion in appraising whether a party member has weak or strong party spirit and whether he is qualified. Under leadership of the party Central Committee during the past several years, the whole party has resolutely cleared up the "leftist" erroneous thinking which prevailed over a protracted period, firmly implemented the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and brought about tremendous changes in the situation in China. However, in the course of effecting this great historical change, many party members and cadres within the party, including leading cadres, either fail to extricate themselves from the "leftist" erroneous thinking or are corrupted by capitalist ideas. Thus the party's line, principles and policies are not well implemented in places where these people are located. There are also a few people who grow and thrive by rising in rebellion, people with serious factionalist thinking, people who engage in beating, smashing and looting, people who are against the line laid down by the central authorities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and people who have seriously violated the law and discipline. They interfere with and sabotage implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. In light of this situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out at the central work conference held in December 1980: "Organizations at all levels and every party member must follow the provisions of the party constitution by subordinating themselves to the decisions made by the organization at the higher level in all their actions. In particular they must identify themselves politically with the party Central Committee. This point is especially important now. Whoever violates this point will be subject to the disciplinary action of the party. Those who are doing discipline inspection work in the party must regard this point as a focal point at present." To identify oneself politically with the party Central Committee means to resolutely clear up the "leftist" erroneous thinking, combat tendencies toward bourgeois liberalism and unify our ideas and actions on the basis of the party's line, principles and policies.

This constitutes the party's political discipline and the most important aspect of party discipline. For the past 2 years and more, the whole party has resolutely implemented this guideline from higher levels to lower levels. This has helped us to grasp the basics and the essence in rectifying party style and strictly enforcing party discipline; has brought about a turn for the better in party style and the general mood of society; and has achieved new progress in developing socialist modernization.

3. To rectify party style, it is necessary to follow the mass line, but it is essential to avoid whipping up a mass movement.

In the past few years we have paid attention to correcting two kinds of erroneous thinking and practices. Those who uphold one kind of erroneous thinking believe that unhealthy practices are so serious within the party that it is impossible to solve problems without resorting to a nationwide mass movement of mass exposure and criticism once or even several times, like those movements in the past. If we do things by following this old convention, we will inevitably repeat "leftist" practices of the past and deviate from the principle of seeking truth from facts. Not only will we be unable to solve problems correctly, we will also repeat our mistakes in indiscriminately carrying out criticism and waging struggles, harming the good people and enlarging the target of attack. Those who uphold the other kind of thinking are worried about committing once again the same type of mistakes as in the past in the launching of so-called mass movements. They do not even dare to follow the mass line. In handling cases which involve violations of law and discipline, they do not even dare to conduct investigations among the masses or let those who know the facts tell what they know. For the past several years our correct experience has been to persistently refuse to develop the kind of mass movement that we had promoted in the past under the influence of the "leftist" erroneous thinking; to publicize the party's principles and policies among the masses; to rely on the masses inside and outside the party to supervise party members and party cadres; to devote much attention to and support the broad masses of party members, cadres and people in exposing all unhealthy practices; and to wage struggle against all kinds of phenomena that violate law and discipline.

At the same time, we grasp some typical cases and make them public so that they may play their role well by punishing 1 person as a warning to 100 and educating the broad masses inside and outside the party. We also make use of all propaganda media such as newspapers, radio broadcasting, television and others to constantly commend those advanced typical cases in observing law and discipline; criticize all kinds of unhealthy trends; form overwhelming mass opinion; and foster the spirit of uprightness, while combating unhealthy tendencies. In his speech delivered at the enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held on 18 August 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: In correcting party style "it is necessary to institute a mass supervision system to let the masses and party members supervise cadres, particularly leading cadres. The people have the right to inform on, accuse, impeach, replace and recall those who have sought personal privileges and refused to correct themselves after being criticized and educated; and to demand that such people return what they have unlawfully taken or pay compensation for their wrongdoings and that legal and disciplinary actions be taken against these people." Facts have proven that in rectifying party style and strictly enforcing party discipline, institution of the system of following the mass line and exercising mass supervision is the most effective method in improving inner-party democratic life, in developing socialist democracy and in preventing and correcting the spread of all types of erroneous words and deeds.

4. To do a good job in discipline inspection, it is necessary unswervingly to use this basic method of conducting investigation and study.

It is the discipline inspection organs that safeguard the rules set by the party and the party constitution. In doing their work they must display a thoroughgoing materialist spirit and uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts. Only by conducting investigation and study will it be possible for us to keep abreast on a timely basis of the prevailing ideological trend within the party and correctly define the principles and goals of our work for a certain period. Only then will it be possible for us to listen comprehensively to various divergent views, determine the nature of various cases that violate law and discipline, and draw the correct conclusions. Only then will it be possible for us to stop all kinds of interference and achieve the goal of punishing proven offenders that violate law and discipline and of preventing ourselves from creating new frameups and false and wrongful cases. As early as September 1978 Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Facts are the fundamental data in determining the nature of any case that involves cadres and in deciding whether any case is correctly handled or not. After investigating the actual situation and conducting verification, analysis and study, all untrue words, incorrect conclusions and improper handling of cases must be realistically corrected, no matter when or under what circumstances such wrongdoings were made and what level the organization or who determines the nature of the offense or gives the official approval. In short, in handling all cases it is necessary to respect objective facts. Only that is thoroughgoing "materialism." In doing our work of rectifying party style and strictly enforcing party discipline, in handling various active cases in violation of the law and discipline and in developing the struggle to strike at serious criminal offenses in the economic field in the past few years, it was precisely on the basis of this spirit that we conscientiously conducted investigation and study, closely linked the party's principles and policies with the actual situation, prudently handled problems in our work and cases of discipline violation, scored fairly good results and ensured normal operations in carrying out our work and production and the implementation of the party's principles and policies.

5. In dealing with erring comrades, it is necessary to refrain from using "leftist" erroneous methods and to maintain the solemnity of party discipline.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have resolutely corrected the "left" mistakes in the past handling of cadre problems, such as indiscriminately putting labels on people and coming down on them with the big stick without regard for the truth and making no distinction between right and wrong; exaggerating mistakes made by cadres and dealing merciless blows at them; allowing no explanation to the offered but instead mounting repeated struggles against them; and implicating others at all levels and in all directions, and so forth; and we have redressed a large number of cases in which people were framed, falsely accused and wrongly sentenced and cleared up many important questions left over from history. A situation of unity, democracy and liveliness has emerged in inner-party political life. Our practices are: In dealing with comrades who have made mistakes, to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, see clearly the nature of their mistakes and what their responsibilities are, determine the nature and seriousness of their mistakes appropriately and avoid repeating the past error of exaggerating mistakes; to hold only those who have made mistakes responsible for the mistakes, and avoid expanding the cases at will and unduly implicating other comrades at a higher or lower level or relatives and children of offenders; to show the conclusions reached to those who have made the mistakes and allow them to defend themselves; and, after disciplinary actions are taken by the organization, to continue to warmheartedly help those who made mistakes.

While correcting "left" errors we have adhered to the party's principle that anyone who has made mistakes should conscientiously sum up experience, voluntarily make self-criticism, consciously accept criticism and education by the party organization and other comrades and accept necessary sanctions according to party discipline. Otherwise, they will not be able to correct mistakes and may commit new ones. Those who persist in their mistakes and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education must be severely dealt with. We firmly oppose the tendency to put the stress only on "unity" at the expense of principle and without distinguishing between right and wrong, having no courage to conduct criticism and education and failing to take necessary disciplinary actions within the party. Precisely because we have done this in the past few years we have educated and saved many comrades who made mistakes and enhanced the party's unity.

The above is the basic experience we have gained in rectifying party style and strictly enforcing party discipline in the past 4 years, and it is also an important principle to guide our work in the future. Discipline inspection organs at all levels and all cadres engaged in discipline inspection work must observe the stipulations of the new party constitution, properly apply the experience, enrich and develop it and strive to create a new situation in discipline inspection work.

Create a New Situation in Discipline Inspection Work

1983 is the first year in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the first year in our effort to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style in 5 years and the first year in creating a new situation in discipline inspection work. In the new situation the party's discipline inspection work must ensure that the whole party will work with one heart and one mind and march in step to fulfill the strategic tasks set forth by the 12th party congress and to ensure the smooth progress of the various reforms and the four modernizations program. We must not only protect and support all new things that are conducive to reforms, the four modernizations program and making the country strong and the people prosperous, but must actively encourage them and promote their development. Any words and deeds contrary to this must be educated, criticized and checked.

To create a new situation in discipline inspection work we should strive to do the following:

1. We should firmly implement the series of important instructions and stipulations of the 12th party congress on discipline inspection work, adhere to the principle of focusing our attention on party style and actively guide all party comrades to enhance their party spirit and strengthen their sense of organization and discipline so that the party's discipline inspection work will achieve more remarkable results.
2. We should vigorously correct the signs of political and organizational flabbiness and signs of a lack of unity and of lax discipline now existing in some leading organs and should mobilize the whole party and the forces in all fields to wage a resolute struggle against all unhealthy trends and evil practices.
3. We should establish and improve discipline inspection organizations at all levels, effectively improve the leadership style and working methods and build a discipline inspection force that is strong in party spirit, upright in work style, courageous in struggle, capable and powerful.

This year discipline inspection organizations at all levels should focus their attention on carrying out the following tasks:

1. To carry out education on party spirit, party style and party discipline among party members in accordance with the new party constitution.

Under the leadership of the party committees and in coordination with the organization, propaganda and other relevant departments, we should carry out education on party spirit, party style and party discipline with the new party constitution as the main content among party members so as to prepare ideologically for the all-round party consolidation to be started this year in the winter. Through education we should enable the vast numbers of party members correctly to understand the party's basic program and firmly establish the idea of wholehearted service for the people and the belief in the realization of communism; to understand correctly the basic Marxist theory on socialist construction and consciously implement the party's line, principles and policies; to understand correctly the party's organizational system, strengthen their sense of organization and discipline and resolutely combat the erroneous activities that violate the principle of democratic centralism; to understand correctly the requirements of the new party constitution on the qualifications of party cadres, foster the idea of willing to be servants of the people as members of the party in power and oppose the erroneous ideas and work style of acting like high officials and overbearing bureaucrats and using their position and power to seek personal gains; to understand correctly the requirements of the new party constitution on the standards for party members, consciously fulfill their duties as party members, strictly observe party discipline and state law, play an exemplary vanguard role in all fields of work and in the struggle against all unhealthy trends, and strive to be a qualified Communist Party member. We should concentrate a certain amount of manpower to conduct a serious investigation and study on the state of party organization and rank and file party members together with the relevant departments, take part in party consolidation experiments and sum up the typical experiences. We should also make full use of various propaganda media to address the party members and the masses and organize all forces to change the style of the party and the standards of social conduct.

2. To strive to promote the smooth progress of economic construction and various reforms.

Economic construction is the core of the socialist modernization drive. The speeding up of national economic development is a matter of fundamental importance directly concerning the vital interests of 1 billion people, and has a decisive bearing on achieving the strategic goals set by the 12th party congress. In order to achieve better economic results, accelerate national economic development and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, all fronts are breaking with the old and establishing the new, proceeding from the actual situation on each front and carrying out various reform tasks in a comprehensive and systematic way, resolutely and orderly, with leadership and step by step. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly pointed out that to achieve the four modernizations it is imperative to carry out a series of reforms, for without reform it is impossible to achieve the four modernizations. All comrades engaged in discipline inspection work must fully understand the relationship between the four modernizations drive and reform and the extreme importance and urgency of reform. Discipline inspection work must strive to promote the smooth progress of economic construction and the various reforms. Discipline inspection organizations at all levels must take the initiative to participate in reform work in accordance with plans of the party committees, understand new situations, study new problems, make reports to higher levels in good time and actively put forward suggestions. In work it is necessary to pay special attention to correctly grasping policies, act firmly on matters the party Central Committee has already given clear instructions and decided upon, and ask for instructions and make reports on matters on which no policy decisions have yet been made. We should be activists promoting reform, actively protect and support all reform work along the socialist orientation determined by the 12th party congress and firmly oppose all erroneous words and deeds that hamper the smooth progress of reform.

With regard to the erroneous activities of a small number of people who resist, go slow and neglect their duties in the course of reform, who take the opportunity to create ideological confusions, form factions and engage in nonorganizational activities and take the opportunity to spend money freely and extravagantly and embezzle public property, it is necessary to strengthen supervision and inspection and seriously deal with them when discovered.

3. Continue to intensify the struggle against serious economic crimes.

Salient successes have been accomplished in striking at serious crimes in the economic sphere during the past year. Not only are serious crimes in the economic sphere a social problem, but also they are a problem directly related to party style and discipline. An important fact, which involves the ruling party, is that those people engaged in criminal activities in society often seek supporters and a protective umbrella within the party, collude with personnel within party and state organs and commit all sorts of crimes by taking advantage of unhealthy trends. For this reason, striking at serious economic crimes is in fact an important step in consolidating the party. At present this struggle has come to the crucial stage, because the economic crimes of certain leading organs and large enterprises and establishments still have to be investigated. Certain complex and broadly involved major cases still have to be cracked, loopholes in certain specific policies and regulations have to be plugged, education on struggling against corrosion has not yet deepened, and laxity, weariness and the desires to call things off -- desires that have appeared in certain areas -- must be firmly combatted. Party and discipline inspection committees at all levels must earnestly analyze development of the current struggle and other problems, continue to strengthen their leadership and adopt more effective measures to deal with them and continue to intensify the struggle against them. Investigation must be intensified so that those cases that have already been exposed can be wound up. From now on the focus of action must be directed towards the major cases, particularly those that have just cropped up. We must exercise caution in carrying out our policies and strictly distinguish lawbreaking activities from the masses legitimate economic activities.

4. Exert relentless efforts to stop unhealthy trends that have seriously infringed upon the interests of our state and people.

We must firmly repudiate all unhealthy trends and evil practices; but success cannot be achieved from repudiating them broadly without regard to the principle of solving problems according to their importance and urgency. Previous experience shows that only by vigorously and speedily struggling against the most injurious unhealthy trends -- which have incurred the masses' wrath -- within a certain period can we achieve the results of frightening the bad people, educating the masses, fostering uprightness and rebuffing evil practices. People today are most critical of two unhealthy trends: First, certain leaders have regarded the departments under their authority as their own "domains" which they can dominate according to their wishes, regarded the power the party and people had given them as their capital with which they act like overlords, do whatever they want and commit all kinds of outrages with impunity. We used to criticize such people for disregarding the overall interests and fostering departmentalism and small group mentality. In fact, these people represent a malignant development of individualism, and these people are infringing upon the interests of our state and people under the banner of safeguarding the interests of their own units and small groups. Secondly, a small number of party cadres have been using their power for personal gains.

On such matters as housing construction, housing assignment, schooling, job placement, readjustment of wages, promotion, changing rural residence to urban residence and the like, these people have bent the law for the benefit of their relatives and friends. They have even infringed upon public property, engaged in destructive lumbering, broken the law and disregarded disciplinary regulations. Moreover, a handful of state functionaries who have been assigned to work in the rural areas and urban neighborhoods have deliberately made things difficult for the masses and engaged in extortion and blackmail with the power in their hands. Discipline inspection organs at all levels must analyze problems in these and other areas that have seriously infringed upon the interests of our state and people, arrange these problems in order of importance and urgency, and they -- proceeding from actual conditions -- organize forces in all quarters to deal with several prominent issues this year and handle them seriously according to their nature. While doing this all units concerned must coordinate their steps and actions. When we are able to stop several unhealthy trends step by step in a planned way, we can powerfully bring about a constant turn for the better in party style and promote closer ties with the masses.

5. Resolutely overcome the phenomenon of weakness and laxness in the work of exercising leadership.

These days, whenever leading cadres are involved in a case of unhealthy tendencies, correcting it often encounters numerous difficulties, and then it will become a "long-standing, big and difficult" problem. Sometimes a case goes back and forth many times and drags on and on for several years without any conclusion. This is mainly because some leading organs and leading cadres fail to struggle against evil trends and practices, hesitate to put aside all considerations of face in dealing with their old comrades-in-arms or former superiors and subordinates, evade contradictions, fear offending others, forsake their principles, and decline to criticize those who should be criticized and punish those who should be punished. They even try all possible means to intercede for the offenders and shield them. This is a serious liberalist trend and philistine work style which violates party discipline. We should never let this situation continue. When we say that leadership is the key in rectifying party style this is to demand that our leading cadres set good examples in matching their words with deeds and playing their exemplary role well in restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions. They must dare to pay close attention to, handle and struggle against all unhealthy practices and behavior that run counter to law and discipline. All those who carry out illegal practices dare not face the masses. They are extremely weak. It is not difficult to solve problems as long as leading organs and leading cadres at all levels take the lead, dare to pay close attention to various cases and are able to get the broad masses of party members and people mobilized. We must reiterate that from now on we will never allow any organization or person to violate the party constitution and interfere with our effort to investigate or handle cases involving persons who violate discipline. Still less shall we permit any organization or person to give unprincipled protection to and shield offenders. Efforts will be made to pin down responsibility, no matter what party organization or which leading cadre is involved. If it is necessary, disciplinary action will be taken against the party organization or cadre. Cadres who are doing the work of discipline inspection should impose even stricter demands on themselves in this regard. Whoever knowingly violates discipline must be severely dealt with. Discipline inspection organs at all levels must bring into full play their role in supervising the party's leading cadres within the limits stipulated by the party constitution.

They are considered to be derelict in duty if they fail to report any problem to the higher authorities or fail to check or handle any problem once a problem is discovered. Efforts will also be made to pin down the responsibility.

To Raise the Efficiency in Doing Discipline Inspection Work

In the past few years certain achievements have been scored in doing discipline inspection work within the party under the leadership of the central authorities and the party committees at all levels. Generally speaking, however, the strength of cadres in the discipline inspection organs at all levels is not strong enough. Improvements are needed in work style and work methods, and the state of affairs among discipline inspection workers is incompatible with the arduous tasks they are shouldering.

The report to the 12th National CPC Congress and the new constitution have imposed even more rigorous demands on the work of discipline inspection and made many new and important provisions for the work. All discipline inspection organs and cadres who are doing discipline inspection work must conscientiously and responsibly fulfill their own duties, raise the work of discipline inspection to a new level and live up to the earnest expectations of the whole party.

1. It is necessary to help discipline inspection cadres raise their ideological, theoretical and professional level and deepen their understanding of the policy. Within the first half of this year, discipline inspection commissions at all levels must organize cadres in groups and at different times to set aside time and concentrate their efforts in assiduously studying the report to the 12th National CPC Congress, the new party constitution, the important instructions issued by and the major provisions made by central authorities on discipline inspection work and the series of decisions and directives which have been issued or will soon be issued by central authorities on development of the four modernizations program and on reform issues, and to study measures for implementation of the above-mentioned documents in close connection with actual conditions.

At the same time it is necessary to work out plans for the training of cadres in close connection with the actual situation in one's own unit and with reference to the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the Work of Educating Cadres of the Party and Government Organs at the Central Level" made in October 1982. In addition to our efforts to adopt various forms to organize cadres for the study of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as well as the party's line, principles, policies, rules and constitution, it is also essential to study vocational work with regard to discipline inspection and broaden our knowledge in related economic, legal, scientific and cultural fields and understand the party's policies on economic, nationality, religious affairs and policies on intellectuals and cadres for the new period; and to continuously raise the ideological level and improve the vocational proficiency of those cadres who are doing discipline inspection work and enhance their ability in observing, analyzing and handling issues.

2. Carry out this work by giving full play to the strength of discipline inspection organs and all other quarters. This year it is imperative to set up and improve the party's discipline inspection organs at all levels in accordance with the provision of the new party constitution -- from top to bottom -- so as to ensure the overall development of discipline inspection work. The discipline inspection commissions at all levels must have some veteran comrades with high political awareness and rich experience and in good physical condition to strengthen their leadership.

We need even greater efforts to select and promote middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life to leading posts and organize them into a strong leading group. Standing Committee members of the discipline inspection commissions at all levels must make discipline inspection their full-time job. Efforts must be made to readjust and increase the strength of discipline inspection cadres according to the requirements of ensuring that our cadres become younger, more educated, more revolutionized and professionally more competent and the principle of efficient and simple administration. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of various departments and units and mass organizations, such as the Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL and the Women's Federation, in developing discipline inspection work. Some retired veteran comrades who are still healthy and can still work should be invited to do certain types of work. Special documents will be issued separately on improving discipline inspection organs at all levels and on strengthening the contingent of discipline inspection cadres.

3. Discipline inspection organs at all levels must fully and correctly exercise their functions and powers.

The new party constitution has stipulated: Local commissions for discipline inspection at all levels function under the dual leadership of party committees at the corresponding levels and the next higher commissions for discipline inspection. The main tasks of the commissions for discipline inspection at all levels are as follows: to uphold the constitution and other important rules and regulations of the party, to assist the respective party committees in rectifying party style, and to check up on the implementation of the line, principles, policies and decisions of the party. The report to the 12th National CPC Congress also pointed out: Local commissions for discipline inspection at all levels must maintain supervision over party committees at the corresponding levels and their members within the limits stipulated by the party constitution. All of these important new stipulations have expanded the functions and powers of discipline inspection commissions at all levels. In the course of doing actual work we must timely summarize our experience, set up and improve rules and regulations and ensure the correct implementation of these stipulations. All discipline inspection cadres must not only boldly hold themselves responsible fully exercise the functions and powers entrusted to them by the party constitution but they must also remain humble and prudent and carry out their work on the basis of provisions of the party constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Inner Party Political Life." A commission for discipline inspection at the higher level must give regular guidance to and help and support the commission for discipline inspection at the lower level in carrying out its work. The party's leading organs and discipline inspection organs at all levels should pay attention to strengthening discipline inspection work in the party's grassroot organizations, supervise and help these organizations to conscientiously carry out their own tasks and rigorously take part in their regular activities, and constantly supervise and check every party member to see how he fulfills his obligations and observes discipline.

It is especially necessary to educate party and nonparty cadres; see to it that they strictly observe the law and administrative discipline and the financial and economic discipline and personnel regulations of the state; see to it that none of them infringe upon the interests of the state, the collective and the masses; and see to it that the financial workers, including accountants and other professionals who are charged with enforcing laws and regulations in their own units, do not themselves violate the laws and regulations, while at the same time ensuring and protecting their right to exercise their functions and powers independently in accordance with the law and guarding them against any reprisals for so doing. Once the work at the grassroots level is strengthened, a solid foundation is laid for creating a new situation in discipline inspection work.

4. It is necessary constantly to improve the leadership style and working methods.

Leading cadres of discipline inspection commissions at all levels should strengthen investigation and study, constantly gain knowledge about party members' thinking, work style and organizational state, grasp in good time unhealthy trends within the party that merit attention and seize the initiative in guiding the work. All cadres engaged in discipline inspection work must seriously listen to different opinions from all quarters and arrive at a correct conclusion through analysis and comparison. They should firmly support the broad masses in their struggle against all kinds of unhealthy tendencies and activities which violate law and discipline and ardently protect the party members' democratic rights and the masses' initiative. With regard to important and difficult cases, the leading cadres should personally take a hand in the work and overcome the dilatory and irresponsible attitude and other kinds of bureaucratic work style. In rectifying party style and investigating and handling various cases of discipline violations, party organizations and discipline inspection organs of the localities and departments concerned should be the first to take up the responsibility, exercise their functions and powers and play their proper role.

5. It is necessary to develop a keen sense of responsibility to the party and the people.

At the first plenary meeting of the present Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "Cadres engaged in discipline inspection work should be people with a staunch party spirit and the courage to stand up for what is right. They should be people who can uphold principle and cadre to wage a resolute struggle against all kinds of unhealthy trends within the party and all activities that violate law and discipline. They should not be people who try to smooth things over, act as peacemakers and avoid offending anybody on matters of principle." This is the moral character cadres doing discipline inspection work must possess. We must deal with cases of violations of law and discipline in this spirit as soon as they are discovered. When we know for certain what the problems are we should handle them resolutely and persistently until they are solved. When we meet with difficulties and resistance -- wherever they come from and whoever causes them -- we must be perfectly impartial, have the courage to investigate and act, respect the facts, be upright and never stoop to flattery, act prudently and have the courage to take responsibilities. So long as we fully demonstrate a keen sense of responsibility to the party and the people we will be able to accomplish our work and tasks.

Comrades: Inspired and guided by the spirit of the 12th party congress, the work in all fields and on all fronts in our country is making vigorous and solid progress and the political and economic situation is developing rapidly and well. In this new situation broad masses, inside and outside the party, ardently hope that a fundamental turn for the better in party style can be brought about as quickly as possible, and that the party's discipline inspection work can take giant strides forward. Doing this year's work well will have a direct bearing on bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as quickly as possible and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We hope that all party comrades, the party's leading cadres in particular, will gain a deeper understanding of the correct thesis that "the style of a political party in power determines its very survival" and the important relationship between bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and promoting various reforms and the four modernizations drive, forge ahead courageously and strive to make contributions in rectifying party style and enforcing party discipline, and jointly strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as quickly as possible and promote the smooth progress of the various reforms and the four modernizations drive.

YANG SHANGKUN ON REFORM OF MILITARY ACADEMIES

OW191900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 19 Feb 83

[By reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA) -- It was stressed at the conference of the PLA's military academies and schools, which opened today, that it is necessary to continue to eradicate the influence of "left" ideology, carry out in-depth reforms and exert real efforts to elevate the training of cadres to the strategic level so as to make the PLA's academies and schools better meet the needs in building a modernized and regular revolutionary army.

The current conference will study how to create a new situation for military academies and schools. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission, attaches very great importance to the building of the military academies and schools and on many occasions made important speeches in this regard. Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, vice chairmen of the Military Commission, also made important talks, and urged that this meeting be properly held.

Speaking at today's meeting, Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the Military Commission, said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out on many occasions that education and training at the academies and schools of the armed forces must be regarded as a matter of strategic significance, and that military academies and schools must play the role of being collective cadres' departments [ji ti gang bu bu 7162 7555 1626 6752 6752].

Yang Shangkun continued: Following the development of modern military science and technology, the strategic role of military academies and schools has become increasingly more prominent. Military academies and schools are the bases for training cadres; they are the foundation of the armed forces. To improve the armed forces' quality, we must first improve the quality of our cadres. Without a large number of revolutionary, younger, better-educated and professionally trained cadres, there can be no modernized and regular revolutionary armed forces to speak of.

Yang Shangkun pointed out: To do a good job in building our military academies and schools, penetrating reforms are most important. He said: Reform is a common task for all fronts, all areas, all departments and all units, and so there should not be any exception for the armed forces, much less for their academies and schools. To reform our military academies and schools we must continue to eradicate the influence of "left" ideology, particularly the ideology of belittling science and knowledge. Without science and knowledge we simply cannot build a modernized and regular revolutionary army. We have already suffered a great deal for having looked down upon science and knowledge, so we must now create the atmosphere of attaching great importance to knowledge, respecting science and striving to learn science and culture.

Yang Shangkun added: While eradicating the influence of "left" ideology, we must firmly combat the idea of holding intellectuals in contempt. Military academies and schools are places where intellectuals are concentrated. To run our academies and schools well and to improve the quality of our education, we must rely on intellectuals and carry out the party's policies toward them. We must show concern for intellectuals, cherish them and trust them so that their enthusiasm, wisdom and talents can be brought into full play. Yang Shangkun pointed out: Only by carrying out reforms can we create a new situation.

We must firmly reform whatever we are certain should be reformed; and we can reform, on an experimental basis, whatever we are not yet certain should be reformed. While we must uphold our traditions in the course of reform, we must also dare to do away with whatever is outmoded.

Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff headquarters of the PLA, also addressed today's meeting on how to create a new situation for the operation of military academies and schools. Also present at today's meeting were Yu Qiuli, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhai, Xiao Ke, Wang Ping, Zhang Zhen, Zhu Yunqian, Li Yuan and other comrades.

XIAO KE ARTICLE URGES BETTER TRAINED PLA CADRES

OW221158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA) -- In an article in today's JIEFANGJUN BAO, Xiao Ke, vice minister of national defense and commandant of the PLA Military Academy, points out: We must firmly implement a system under which grassroots cadres are selected from graduates of military academies and schools and the basic-level command schools are upgraded to college level step-by-step. The armed forces cadre system can become regularized and institutionalized through the ladder of military academies and schools, and by training military cadres to become competent personnel capable of running both the army and the country. We must correct muddled ideas and erroneous views in regard to science and culture. Training professionally competent people amounts to "capital construction" which requires a longer cycle than economic construction. Therefore efforts must begin now. Only by eliminating the influence of "left" ideas will it be possible to overcome the tendency to look down on science, culture and intellectuals. Scientific and general knowledge is extremely important for modernization of the armed forces. We should set more rigorous demands on cadres' scientific and cultural levels.

In an article entitled "Look Far Ahead and Invest in Competent Personnel," Xiao Ke writes: The present problems are: On the one hand, the majority of the cadres have a level of scientific and general knowledge that is too low and their professional skills are inadequate. They cannot keep abreast of developments in modern science and technology. At the same time many cadres transferred to civilian work are not welcomed by the localities. One important reason is their low cultural level. On the other hand, the system of military academies and schools is not closely linked to the system of cadre assignments. Because training in military academies and schools is not essential, there is much blindness in the selection and use of cadres which results in massive personnel turnover and serious disproportions. Moreover, because of the absence of restrictions by strict systems (for example, officers service regulations, systems of military ranking, retirement, and reserve service, performance evaluation, and so forth), unhealthy practices are given an opportunity to spread.

He holds that the causes of these problems are many. The main causes are: The influence of "left" ideas has not been eliminated among some people and the erroneous tendency to look down on science, culture and intellectuals still exists. The minimum training requirements at the basic-level military schools are too low and the contents of studies are too narrow without proper consideration for the development needs of the armed forces, and with even less consideration for national construction needs after cadres are retired from active service.

Xiao Ke writes: On the question of raising the scientific and cultural level of cadres -- especially grassroots cadres -- my basic viewpoints are:

1. We must firmly implement a system under which grassroots cadres are selected from graduates of military academies and schools and we must not allow the selection of grassroots cadres from those who have not been trained by military academies and schools.

2. Basic-level schools, particularly the command schools, must be run well and gradually upgraded to the college level. Graduates will receive college diplomas.

3. Resolute measures must be adopted to upgrade the scientific and cultural level of the existing cadres, especially those under 45 years of age. To be promoted, cadres must first receive training at relevant academies and schools. In addition, we must make it a rule -- step-by-step -- that cadres who have not received training at a lower academy or school cannot be admitted for training at a higher academy or school.

He writes: If we persist in doing so we will basically resolve the four longstanding problems among the cadre ranks: 1) We will solve the problem of their low level of scientific and general knowledge and enable them to meet the requirements of modern wars. 2) We will solve the problem of the succession of the new to the old. 3) We will solve the problem of transferring them to civilian work in the localities, as they will have scientific and general knowledge much needed by all trades and occupations in the localities. 4) We will solve the problem that some cadres cannot be exchanged. With basic knowledge in all fields, they can be exchanged and transferred among various services and arms, organizations, units and schools. In short, we should train our military cadres to become competent personnel who are both red and expert and capable of running both the army and the country -- now called "dual-purpose personnel" for both the armed forces and the localities.

Xiao Ke points out: Most people support the raising of cadres' scientific and cultural levels. However, some comrades still hold certain erroneous views. Some regard lofty ideals, moral integrity and a sense of discipline as opposed to culture. They hold that an emphasis on culture will weaken the role of communist ideology and prevent people from increasing their political consciousness. Some comrades always look back at the past. They feel that without much culture they fought and won in the past. They even take pride in it. Didn't they command troops and fight past wars despite the lack of culture?

After refuting these erroneous views, he points out: Training professionally competent people is "capital construction" which requires an even longer cycle than economic construction. Its effect seems to be slower but the late effect will be very strong. If we fail now to start paying attention to building up the ranks of competent personnel and changing the backward state of our cadre ranks in scientific, technical and cultural levels as quickly as possible, the process of our modernization drive will be delayed and prolonged. If this state of affairs is not changed quickly we will fall behind the times and inevitably be punished by history.

He writes: An army without or lacking in culture cannot possibly have a powerful fighting capacity. The history of warfare, in a certain sense, is the history of constantly applying science and technology to the battlefield. Every time new weapons and the accompanying new tactics appear, it is always the armed forces who lack new knowledge that will suffer.

Xiao Ke writes in conclusion: How important scientific and general knowledge is to the modernization of the armed forces! If we do not have people with the knowledge to handle modern equipment, then modern equipment will be useless to us even when we do have it. In the new historical conditions, to build a powerful, modern, regular revolutionary army, we have to set more rigorous standards for cadres' scientific and general knowledge. Comrade Chen Yi once said: "Our party needs science and culture now as it needed the army in 1927." How great is the practical significance of these words!

PLA AIR FORCE LEADERS CONFER TITLE ON AIRCREWS

OW230620 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] According to a report by this station, Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa and Political Commissar Gao Houliang recently issued an order conferring on the (Fu Wenming) and (Yang Yinyuan) aircrews of a certain Air Force regiment the honored title: Model Aircrew in Cherishing and Rescuing People on Icy Huanghe River.

On the morning of 9 January this year, a Huanghe River ferryboat from Ingu County, Shanxi Province, was stranded in the middle of the river by floating ice, endangering the 58 people on board. Disregarding the hazardous weather conditions, the personnel of the (Fu Wenming) and (Yang Yinyuan) aircrews flew helicopters to the site and brought all the people to safety.

AIR FORCE USES COLLEGE GRADUATES IN LEADING POSTS

OW190352 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the PLA Air Force has selected more than 1,000 college graduates who received their education after the founding of the nation to fill leading posts at and above the regimental level. Since the beginning of 1982, leading Air Force organs and party committees at and above the airborne army level have sent out over 100 work teams to conduct investigation and research work and supervise implementation of the policy on intellectuals in a planned manner.

Commander Zhang Tingfa and Political Commissar Gao Houliang of the PLA Air Force personally selected the intellectuals and cadres and gave them job assignments. Now, more than 100 college graduates are working in leading posts at and above airborne divisional level in the entire Air Force. Most leading cadres of the technical training departments in various academies have studied in college. A group of intellectuals has assumed leading posts in various academies; and experts and backbone technical cadres who have graduated from college have worked as directors of various research institutes.

STATE COUNCIL URGES HELP FOR RURAL ARMY RETIREES

OW230255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Feb (XINHUA) -- The State Council's leading group for placement of retired servicemen and army cadres recently issued a circular urging the whole nation to learn earnestly from the experience of Guangdong Province's Enping County and vigorously help retired servicemen in rural areas get rich through hard work.

In the past year and more, Enping County helped more than 1,250 households of retired servicemen by extending loans to them, arranging production tasks for them and solving their problems in marketing their products. With the help of the county people's government, these retired servicemen have set up 62 chicken farms, 19 duck farms, 35 goose farms and 44 pig farms and have contracted to work on 11 orchards and 100 tractors. Some of them have developed specialized households majoring in repair, weaving and small hardware. Statistics show that the total annual income of the 1,250 retired servicemen households is 2.9 million yuan and that there has been marked improvement in their living standards.

The circular notes: Enping County's experience in helping retired servicemen in rural areas get rich through hard work conforms with the party's current rural economic policy and is of great importance to creating a new situation in the work of placing retired servicemen in rural areas. Helping retired servicemen get rich through hard work enables them to settle down in rural areas, is encouraging to Army units, contributes to a strong national defense and helps to consolidate and develop the excellent situation in rural areas.

The circular urges all localities to improve first their understanding and acquire unity in their thoughts, then conduct investigations and studies in actual situations, take into consideration the local reality and cooperate closely with the departments concerned to formulate plans for helping retired servicemen get rich through hard work. They should do this work in a planned and systematic manner.

OCCUPATIONAL SHIFT NOTED IN RURAL AREAS

OW222123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- About 100 million Chinese peasants now engage in industry, animal breeding, commerce and service trades rather than grain production. The shift in occupations is yet another indicator of a change for the rural population of 800 million, of which most were bound to the fields to produce grain for themselves and the urban population.

Despite a sharp reduction in the number of peasants cultivating grain crops, China harvested 20 million tons more grain in 1981 than in 1978. Incomplete statistics from provincial authorities show that China had a still greater grain harvest in 1982, of which the increased portion is estimated to be almost equal the increase for the three previous years. In 1981 China harvested 325 million tons of grain.

About 30 million rural able-bodied persons -- ten percent of the total -- now work mainly in factories using farm and rural sideline products as raw materials. In addition, ten percent of China's 176 million rural households now devote all or most of their time to poultry, fish and animal farming and other specialised undertakings.

On the outskirts of Shenyang, a leading heavy industrial center in Northeast China, 14.6 percent of the households now specialise in pig raising, and they furnished almost half of the pigs that the state purchased from the area in 1982.

Authorities attribute the change to the new policy of allowing still greater scope for peasants to achieve prosperity through both collective and individual labor. By the end of 1982 the number of rural households engaging in industry and commerce across China had climbed to 1.27 million and half a million tractors in China were privately owned.

What is happening in the Chinese countryside is viewed by economic observers as signifying a leap forward in the rural economy towards large scale, socialised commodity production, from a traditional small scale production undertaken mainly for the subsistence of the producer. Under the job responsibility system, an increasingly great number of peasants are engaging in services including supply of seeds, transport, maintenance and repairs of farm and other machines and plant protection.

STATE COUNCIL HONORS NATIONAL MODEL WORKERS

OW221215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1629 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently made a decision to confer the title of honor of national model worker on Zhao Chune, Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying.

The decision noted that worker Zhao Chune of Luoyang City Laoji Coal Processing Plant in Henan Province, engineer Luo Jianfu of the Space Industry Ministry's Lishan Microelectronics Corporation in Shaanxi and Associate Research Fellow Jiang Zhuying of the Changchun Optical Precision Machinery Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences were fine children of the party and people and outstanding representatives of the working class.

Having made outstanding contributions at their respective work posts to China's modernization drive, they set an example for all workers and staff to emulate. In view of this the State Council has decided to confer the honorable title of National Model Worker on Zhao Chune, Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying. Their respective national model worker medals and certificates will also be issued.

The State Council called on workers and staff on all fronts throughout the country to learn from Zhao Chune, Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying and strive to realize the magnificent goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress and create an all-round new situation of socialist modernization.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION RULES

OW221105 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] The State Council recently formulated regulations on preventing industrial pollution through technical transformation.

The regulations say: Currently, industrial pollution is very serious in China. It is the main cause of environmental pollution. All localities should regard prevention of industrial pollution as an important task while carrying out technical transformation in existing industrial enterprises. They should eliminate pollution in the process of production by adopting advanced technology and equipment and by making better use of resources and energy. All industrial enterprises and supervisory departments must incorporate requirements and technical steps for preventing pollution into their technical transformation plans. They should also make arrangements in their annual work plans to meet the requirements and implement steps for preventing pollution.

The State Council's regulations add: Technical transformation plans should be concerned not only with benefits to the respective enterprises, trades and departments but also with the overall benefit to the national economy, as well as the state's policy of rewarding plants, mines and enterprises carrying out comprehensive utilization and preventing and controlling pollution. The State Council's regulations say: To successfully protect the environment through technical transformation, we have to exercise control and strengthen management simultaneously. We should formulate and improve the rules and regulations on environmental protection and clearly define the responsibility of enterprises and workers to society and to the enterprise respectively in environmental protection. Proper management of the environment and prevention of industrial pollution should be listed as requirements which enterprises must meet before they are accepted as having successfully undergone consolidation.

BOEING 767-200 MAKES PRC DEMONSTRATION FLIGHT

OW191254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA) -- A Boeing 767-200, a passenger plane manufactured in the United States, made a 50-minute demonstration flight here this afternoon.

More than 130 people from the Civil Aviation Administration of China and other Chinese organizations boarded the jetliner for the flight, which is the latest product of the Boeing Company.

JANUARY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FIGURES ISSUED

HK230854 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 83 p 2

["Main Statistics for Industrial Production and Communications in January -- provided by State Statistics Bureau"]

[Text]

TABLE

	January 1983 percentage of increase over same period last year (see notes below)	
1. Total Industrial Output Value	47.79 billion yuan	6.1
Light industry	24.45 billion yuan	3.5
Heavy industry	23.34 billion yuan	8.9
2. Output of Main Products		
Bicycles	2,127,000	23.8
Sewing machines	964,000	0
Wrist watches	2,524,000	4.3
TV sets	463,000	2.2
Radio sets	1,406,000	23.0
Recorders	282,000	150.0
Washing machines	210,000	47.4
Cameras	64,000	15.3
Electric fans	531,000	-2.8
Refrigerators	10,752	77.7
Chemical fiber	37,000 tons	-23.0
Cotton yarn	277,000 tons	-1.4
Cloth	1.25 billion meters	3.1
(including chemical fiber cloth)	300 million meters	-28.7
Textiles	70 million meters	3.5
Woolen fabric	9,715,000 meters	-2.7
Knitting wool	7,000 tons	-0.2
Sugar	893,000 tons	-1.4
Salt	246,000 tons	-28.5
Cigarettes	1,789,000 chests	11.4
Beer	65,000 tons	15.4
Machine-made paper, cardboard	454,000 tons	2.2
Light bulbs	100 million	21.9
Raw coal	56.87 million tons	17.0
Raw oil	8,841 million tons	1.5
Natural gas	1.04 billion cubic meters	-0.6
Generated energy	28.66 billion KWH	9.5
(including hydroelectric power)	5.28 billion KWH	25.6
Pig iron	3,061,000 tons	5.0
Steel	3,258,000 tons	10.5
Rolled steel	2,524,000 tons	16.4
Machine-made coke	2,797,000 tons	0.6
Sulphuric acid	681,000 tons	4.9
Sodium carbonate	156,000 tons	10.8
Caustic soda	182,000 tons	11.8
Chemical fertilizer	1,087,000 tons	3.4
Medical chemicals	3,500 tons	20.9
Agricultural chemicals	39,700 tons	-1.2
Cement	7,266,000 tons	21.3
Plate glass	4,184,000 standard chest	38.6
Power equipment	124,000 KWH	22.6
Metal-cutting machine tools	8,100 sets	8.8
Motor vehicles	17,800	31.3

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Walking tractors	30,500	57.8
Locomotives	53	59.0

3. Communications and Transportation

Railway freight volume	95 million tons	9.6
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Volume of cargo vessels directly under Ministry of Communications	12 million tons	8.4
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Note: Since the Spring Festival was in January last year and in February this year, the actual working days in the two Januaries were different. Therefore, the percentage of increase is based on the average daily output in these months.

WANG ENMAO SPEAKS AT XINJIANG MEETING

HK070728 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee held a work conference from 20 January to 6 February. The conference called on the party members, cadres and masses throughout Xinjiang to further implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and the central work arrangements for 1983, together with the series of central instructions, work in concert, brace their spirit, emancipate their mind, seek truth from facts, be bold in reform, be skilled in creating new things, work hard and perseveringly, make ever greater efforts to continually advance, and score new achievements and make new contributions in the great practice of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the region, to add new lustre to our great cause.

With the 12th party congress spirit as its guiding ideology, the conference conveyed, studied and discussed Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on the work of 1983 delivered at a forum of provincial, municipal and regional CPC Committee secretaries, and his report on the four modernizations and reform issues at the national conference on ideological and political work for staff and workers. The conference studied, discussed and implemented the spirit of relevant Central Committee documents, reviewed and summed up the region's work in 1982, and discussed and studied the tasks for 1983. Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and the production and construction corps and also of various prefectures and departments, totalling 37 persons, made speeches at the conference.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao spoke at the conclusion of the conference. His speech was in two parts: 1) the region made very good progress in politics and economics in 1982; 2) the region must make new progress and score new achievements in 1983.

Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Hou Liang, Bai Chengmin, Yang Huansheng, Ren Gebai, Zhao Yizheng, Simayi Yashengnuofu, Ba Dai, Tuohuti Shabier, (Hedeerdai), (Wang Zhenwen) and Fu Wen attended the conference. Responsible comrades of the Xinjiang work group of the central structural reform group (Hu Zhaozheng) and (Yang Peixian) attended the start of the conference.

Wang Enmao said in his summation speech: The region made very good progress in politics and economics in 1982. He said: Last year the regional CPC Committee continued to bring order out of chaos in guiding ideology and practical work. It was a year when nationality unity was strengthened, social order turned for the better, and the political situation of stability and unity was consolidated and developed. It was a year of notable achievement in economic construction and all other work. The entire situation in the whole region was better than predicted, and 1982 could be described as one of the best political and economic periods in the region since the founding of the state.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In 1982 the region's nationality work embarked on the correct path, nationality relations were greatly improved, and a new situation appeared in nationality unity. The national economy recorded all-round development. He said: We must also soberly realize that there are still many shortcomings in our work. We must seriously solve the existing problems in carrying out our future work. Comrade Wang Enmao said: Reviewing the work in 1982, we achieved notable achievements and also accumulated many fresh and significant experiences. The main experiences were as follows;

1. Unswervingly implementing the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the Central Committee's series of important instructions on work in Xinjiang is the basic guarantee for doing a good job in work and winning victory.

In the future, so long as we honestly act according to the party's line, principles and policies and resolutely maintain political unity with the Central Committee, we will overcome all difficulties, constantly forge ahead and win new and still greater victory.

2. Upholding the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with concrete reality is an important principle we must follow. In the past year, in its guiding ideology the regional CPC Committee has stressed that we must proceed from Xinjiang's reality, integrate the central line, principles, policies and instructions with Xinjiang's specific conditions and special features, and promote economic construction and all other work in the region.

3. Constantly regard implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening nationality unity as the cardinal task. I summed up six basic experiences in doing a good job in nationality work at the regional nationality unity commendation rally last year. I will not repeat them here; I will stress only three points: 1) Clearly understand the long-term nature and complexity of the nationality issue; 2) the cadres and masses, especially the leading cadres, of the different nationalities must trust and support each other; and 3) cadres of all nationalities must strengthen their concept of party spirit and correctly establish the Marxist concept of nationality.

4. Resolutely shift our work focus and main efforts to economic construction. The regional CPC Committee has resolutely implemented the central instructions and, since the beginning of last year, has decisively shifted the work focus to economic construction and devoted its main efforts to getting a good and tight grasp of this work. During 1982 the regional CPC Committee convened 59 Standing Committee meetings, 22 of which looked into economic work. The party committees at all levels have strengthened their leadership over economic work.

5. Correctly implement the party's mass line. To trust and rely on the masses is a basic Marxist viewpoint. In building the four modernizations and in all other work, the more people we unite, the better. Last year we precisely upheld this correct viewpoint, properly solved problems left over from history, rehabilitated the victims of various miscarriages of justice, correctly handled certain problems that occurred, and united the great majority of the cadres and masses of all nationalities, and thus promoted the consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity.

6. Resolutely implement democratic centralism. Since last year all important questions and work in the region have been handled by making decisions after full discussion and debate at meetings or enlarged meetings of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, and after listening to others' views and unifying understanding.

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK140340 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Summary] Over 1,000 army men and people held a grand Spring Festival party in Urumqi on 13 February. Regional party, government and army leaders Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu and Janabil attended the function. Regional CPC Committee Secretary and Government Chairman Ismail Amat and Urumqi PLA units Political Commissar Tan Youlin delivered Spring Festival greetings.

In the afternoon Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu and Janabil paid a comfort visit to a sanatorium for old cadres. They also visited various Urumqi enterprises and units carrying on work through the Spring Festival.

BEIJING NOT IGNORANT OF U.S. POLITICAL REALITY

OW161305 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] A NEW YORK TIMES reporter covering Secretary George Shultz' tour of the Far East reported from Seoul recently that Red China's insistence on the abrogation of the Taiwan Relations Act as an essential condition for improved relations with Washington is due to its ignorance of the political reality in the United States. This view was attributed to U.S. officials. The report also quoted the official as saying that fact that Red China's former Ambassador Chai Tse-min does not speak the English language contributed to that ignorance.

The argument is certainly debatable. Chai did not go to the United States until after the U.S. Government extended diplomatic recognition to Peking in 1980. Before that, the Chinese Communists had stationed representatives in the United States for many years. All of them were fluent in the English language. Even under Chai there were people with a good command of the language working in the Chinese communist embassy. Peking also has a United Nations mission's staff who are fluent in English. So, it is evident that Peking did not depend on Chai for information about the United States and its politics. Nor is there any evidence that Chai played an important part in the shaping of Red China's policy vis-a-vis the United States.

One cannot help suspecting that instead of being ignorant of U.S. politics, the Chinese Communists appear to understand the U.S. quite well. Certainly it is not due to their ignorance that they are insisting on repealing the Taiwan Relations Act. They are demanding it because U.S. behavior in the past has convinced them that their demand will be met eventually if they have patience.

Peking has a lot of patience whereas the Americans have not. A view of the development of U.S.-Red China relations will support that. When the Nixon administration first proposed the idea of so-called normalization of relations at the beginning of his second term, Peking raised the three demands: derecognition of the Republic of China on Taiwan, abrogation of the Sino-American mutual defense treaty and end of U.S. military presence in Taiwan. The U.S. Government rejected these demands outright. The rejection was upheld by President Gerald Ford and continued during the first 3 years of the Carter administration. Throughout these years, Peking did not budge one inch from its position. Finally, President Carter caved in and accepted all three demands in return for Peking's consent to formal relations. Then the U.S. moved in to salvage the shattered U.S. ties with the Republic of China by enacting the Taiwan Relations Act which provides, among other things, the continuation of arms sales to Taipei for self-defense. Peking made the motion of protesting but went ahead with the exchange of ambassadors.

When the Carter administration approved arms sales to the Republic of China, the Chinese Communists said nothing. Then came President Reagan with his known friendship for free China and his distaste for communism. Suddenly Peking toughened its stand about the arms sales issue, saying it is tantamount to interfering in its internal affairs. Former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig happened to be a man who set great store by the so-called China card. He persuaded President Reagan to withhold the sale of sophisticated weapons to the Republic of China, even though they are needed for the country's defense.

This encouraged Peking to go one step further by threatening to downgrade its relations with the United States if any arms were sold to the Republic of China. Again the U.S. Government retreated by signing a joint communique last August 17, pledging to gradually end arms sales to Taipei provided Peking does not seek to use force against Taiwan.

Having won so much from an anticommunist American President within so short a time, Peking is naturally confident that the Taiwan Relations Act will be nullified if it keeps up its pressure on the United States. Who can say that the Chinese Communists are ignorant?

OFFICIAL ON TAIWAN POSITION ON ADB MEMBERSHIP

OW221239 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 21 (CNA) -- Since last November, the Republic of China has been making every effort through various possible channels in contacting the member governments of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] to explain the ROC Government's position and justification for its continuing membership in the bank, a spokesman for the Central Bank of China said Monday. In response to inquiries by newspaper reporters concerning the ROC's membership in the ADB with Governor K.H. Yu representing the ROC on the bank's board of governors, the spokesman pointed out: "It is the ROC Government's position that its membership in ADB should not be an element for discussion in the processing of any new application for membership. The ROC Government will object strongly to any deviation from this justified position."

The spokesman then made the following statement: "The Asian Development Bank is an inter-governmental organization established in December 1966 in Manila. The ADB is a regional financial organization intended to provide economic and technical assistance to the developing member countries in Asia for their economic development and advancement of their people's well-being. The Republic of China is a founding member of ADB since its establishment and actively participates in its activities and faithfully fulfills its obligations. The Chinese Communists, since the end of the November 1982, have approached several ADB member countries including Japan and the United States to indicate interest in joining the ADB and to expel the ROC membership with an argument that they should replace the ROC's membership on the bank as in the cases of the United Nations, World Bank and IMF. In light of the following considerations, the ADB should not yield to the request by the Chinese Communists and the ROC membership in the ADB should remain unchanged:

"1. The ADB is not a member of the U.N. family of organizations and is, therefore, not subject to any resolution adopted by the U.N., including the one bearing on the so-called representation issue.

"2. The ROC's subscription to the bank's initial capital stock was determined on the basis of the territory and population under the effective control of the ROC and its GNP, tax revenues, and exports. This is totally different from the case of ROC's membership in the IMF or IBRD.

"3. The ROC is a founding member of good standing in the ADB and has faithfully fulfilled its obligations. The Charter of the ADB stipulates no provision for the expulsion of membership if the member has faithfully fulfilled its obligations. Therefore, the ROC has every right to remain as a member of the ADB. Furthermore, ADB, by its Charter, is a non-political organization. Article 36 of its Charter specially prohibits political influence in ADB's decision and policy. Only economic considerations should be relevant to ADB's decision. In case political considerations are introduced in the operations of ADB and to violate the charter to expel the ROC, the image of ADB as a reputable international financial organization will be damaged, which in turn will affect unfavorably the mobilization of development capital by the ADB, and its capability to assist regional developing member countries will be unfavorably affected. Therefore, the continuation of ROC membership in ADB is not only in the interest of the ROC, but also in the interest of the bank itself."

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

HK231012 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 23 Feb 83 p 4

["Special dispatch: "Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen Leaves for Moscow as Head of Chinese Delegation"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Feb -- Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and those accompanying him will leave here for Moscow on 27 February to participate in the second round of Sino-Soviet talks which are scheduled to be held in early March. Press circles are much concerned with the talks (?but are) not optimistic about the results.

There are indications that Andropov's policy toward China is more cautious than that of Brezhnev. From March to October 1982, the late Brezhnev made public statements on four occasions in an attempt to improve Sino-Soviet relations. Yet Andropov has made known one time only his position on this issue since he took power in November 1982. During the period, anti-China clamor from the CPSU propaganda machine has been obviously calmed down, but reports reflecting China in the fields of politics, economics and culture have also been lessened as compared with the time before Brezhnev's death.

Meanwhile, in a recent meeting with journalists following the visit to China by Japanese special envoy Nikaido, Hu Yaobang pointed out emphatically that the crux to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is to clear away obstacles. The Soviet side criticized China for putting forth prerequisites as demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Mongolia and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, saying that these problems should not be included in the two nations' talks and declaring that the Soviet Union would by no means sacrifice the interests of its allies.

Press circles here all believe that the course of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will be very long.

UNIVERSITIES PREPARING FOR RETURN OF USSR STUDENTS

HK220126 Hong Kong South China Morning Post in English 22 Feb 83 p 8

[By Steve Morgan]

[Text] Students at major Chinese universities and colleges are being prepared for the arrival of Russian students, research fellows and teachers. In Peking, Nanjing and Shanghai, tertiary students were told at the end of last year that Russians will attend their respective institutions from the beginning of the 1983-84 academic years. The arrival of Russian students will put an end to the 23-year absence of Soviets from Chinese universities brought about by the Sino-Soviet split in the late 1950s, and subsequent exodus of Russian advisers and students in 1960.

Chinese university students recently have been instructed on the meaning of the recent shift in Sino-Soviet relations and how they are to respond when the Russians arrive.

At present, however, it remains unclear how many Russians will come to China and in what fields or capacity they will be engaged. At Nanjing University students were told Russian students could be expected to participate in the main departments open to foreigners: the Chinese, History, Economics, and Philosophy Departments. But some university faculty members I have spoken with seem to be of the opinion that most Russians will be research fellows attached to the Astronomy Department and the Purple Mountain Observatory east of the city wall.

An aspect yet to be explained -- where will the Russians stay? Among the 100 or so Western students at Nanjing University the current opinion is that special quarters will be found for them. As part of the recent warming of Sino-Soviet relations, many new Russian-language textbooks have appeared on the shelves of Chinese bookshops and are arousing considerable public interest.

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24, Feb. 1983
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